100 GOLD WATCHES FREE.

MARVELLOUS OFFER :—If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us Rs. 3-8, M. O. for which we will forward you a nice Case containing "NON-PERIL DENTOLE" together with our OFFER. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent free by registered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the MARVELLOUS Offer which we will send. The Watch is warranted for 2 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and Postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD, LAHORE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,568—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
19th Aug.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10513
16th „	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6525
30th „	MALTA	9064	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	5898
14th „	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	9316	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 715, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 510
Bombay to Marseilles.....„ 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 705; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concession of single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3067	9th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3508	28th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 1 4 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 11th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 19th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Musso	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomunovich	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	E. Colodani	7,993	5th Oct. „
* PRINSA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 585. Saloon Rs. 510

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for this way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St Sille	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Mission House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Advertisements.
Terms and Remittances.
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10.
Single Copies.....Annas 4.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS:

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	„ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	„ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	„ „	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	„ „	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, [illegible] Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 0
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 0
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	310 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,350 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 30 TO 35 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	30 6	20 7	64 5	47 11	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	32 14	21 15	64 6	47 12	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	21 7	64 7	47 13	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	33 0	21 15	64 8	47 13	37 15	23
24	23 9	51 8	33 10	22 7	64 11	47 14	38 1	24
25	24 2	52 5	33 4	22 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	33 15	22 8	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	24 3	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	24 12	65 4	48 8	38 15	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 2	65 7	48 9	39 1	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	25 10	65 10	48 13	39 5	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	26 11	65 13	48 14	39 9	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	27 6	66 0	49 0	39 13	32
33	29 8	59 16	45 4	28 3	66 4	49 3	39 15	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	28 12	66 8	49 6	40 1	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	29 10	66 12	49 9	40 5	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	30 10	66 15	49 12	40 9	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	31 9	67 3	49 15	40 12	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	32 8	67 14	50 3	41 2	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	33 8	68 4	50 6	41 5	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	34 8	68 11	50 14	41 10	40
41	38 0	70 2	53 8	35 11	69 2	51 3	42 1	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 14	36 14	69 12	51 12	42 8	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	38 2	70 6	52 1	42 14	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	39 7	71 0	52 14	43 8	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	40 13	71 11	53 12	44 4	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-13.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose incomes is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipations, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. So soother is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and backing, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY. BATLIWALLA AND CO., BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK. These medicines were correctly prepared according to the Recipes and Directions of the late Dr. Vetarzo, and were under the personal supervision of his Special Medical Assistant for many years. Each bottle wrapped round with a label bearing this Trade Mark.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TH ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th August, 1905.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 2ND AUGUST, 1905.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 21st August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1905.

NA RACES AND EXTRA DAY, 1905.

TH, 16TH, 19TH, 21ST, 23RD, 27TH, & 30TH SEPTEMBER.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday the 30th August, 1905, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAI CHANCHAL widow of JAGIVAN TULJARAM of Vadnagar Brahmin, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

DEVSHANKER TRIBHOVAN, of Vadnagar, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, private servant temporarily residing at Kalkadevi Road outside the Fort ..... Petitioner,

ALL persons claiming any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay. The 16th day of A. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

HIRALAL DAYABHOY, Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

BENGAL (LIGHT) MATCHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Provisions of Sections 394 and 479 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, LICENSES for using premises for STORING BENGAL (LIGHT) MATCHES will be issued only in accordance with the special conditions and restrictions enumerated in the said License, particulars of which can be ascertained on personal application to the Undersigned.

Any person or persons found Storing Bengal (Light) Matches without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a License so granted, will be liable, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate, to a penalty which might extend to Rs. 500 and on a second conviction to a daily penalty which might extend to Rs. 50.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

L. W. MICHAEL,
Superintendent of Licenses.

Municipal Offices, Bombay 17th August, 1905.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by not more than 3 copies of recent testimonials will be received by the President, Moulmein Municipality, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1905, for the POST of Engineer to the Moulmein Municipal Committee, the salary of the appointment being Rs. 600 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 900 per mensem.

Applicants must possess such professional qualifications as will be recognised by the Chief Engineer, to the local Government, of diploma.

The appointment will be made by the Municipal Committee subject to the sanction of the Local Government and subject also to the production by the selected candidate of a Medical Certificate of fitness for service signed by the Civil Surgeon and Health Officer of the Station or District in which appointee resides and is in the service of the Government.

The engagement will be terminable on either side on three months' notice being given, except in case of misconduct.

By Order,

J. H. CASTOR,
For Secretary, Moulmein Municipality.

Moulmein, Dated 19th July, 1905.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JIVRAJ, (widow of LADHA JADAVJI) and LADHA JADAVJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitants.

JAVERBHAI HURJIVAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Broker.

RAMKORBAI, (widow of LALJI MANJI), late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HAJI SAKOOR HAJI POONJA, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Firewood and Charcoal Merchant.

BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant, an Apprentice in the Government Dockyard.

RATANVAHU, (widow of MORARJI GOPALJI), late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HASSAN VALAD HAJIMIA GRANKER, late of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Merchant.

JOSEPH BENSON FARRELL, late Honorary Lieutenant Subordinate Indian Medical Service, Poona.

MERCY ELLIS FARRELL, (widow of the late Lieutenant JOSEPH BENSON FARRELL), late of Kirkee European Inhabitant.

ANDREW CLARKE, late of Poona, European Inhabitant, a horse trainer.

WALJEE HANSRAJ and POORHAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.

DINA CONCEICAC JUVESTINA D'LUSA, late of Aldona Goanese Inhabitant.

HERBERT LEIGH EVEZARD, late Coast Guard Inspector, Salt Department, Versova.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, 18th August, 1905.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

The Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

1.—The following Article shall be substituted for Article 97, namely :—

"97. Notwithstanding the provisions of the 94th Article, the general management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be vested in the Secretaries and Treasurers. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm notwithstanding the admission from time to time of new partners or the reconstitution of the firm shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of 11 years and shall receive as remuneration a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company. The Directors are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co. upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, but the Directors shall be at liberty to make such variations or additions to the terms aforesaid as may be agreed upon between the Directors and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co."

II.—The following Articles shall be substituted for Articles 75 and 76, namely :—

"75. A member of the firm of Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, shall be ex-officio Director."

"76. The number of Directors shall never be less than three nor more than five exclusive of the member of the firm of Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji and Co."

Should the Resolutions so passed by the required majority not be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 11th August, 1905.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay,

His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE :

PRESIDENT :—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.

Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.

RUSTUMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq., Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Second entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

The full conditions of the competition and conditions of entry may be obtained from

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Versovagh Road, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned have been IMPORTING into BOMBAY for the last eleven years the well-known SCOTCH WHISKY of JOHN HAIG & Co., in Brown Bottles with White Capsules and bearing thereon a White Label with the name of John Haig & Co., Markinch, Scotland.

The Undersigned have recently come to learn that the general get-up of the Bottles and the Capsules thereon as also the labels used on the well-known John Haig & Company's Whisky have been imitated by others and that Whisky in bottles got-up as aforesaid and bearing such imitation Label are sold in the market. Purchasers are therefore requested to examine the label on the bottles before they purchase the same.

NOTICE is also hereby given to warn people against imitating the general get up of the bottles of John Haig & Co.'s Whisky and the Capsules and the Label thereon and if any such persons are detected they will be prosecuted.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1905.

H. S. SMITH & CO.,
Bombay.

Sole Agents for India for JOHN HAIG & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS has contracted TO SELL to FAKIRCHAND MOTICHAND, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 4 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1905.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement eighty-six square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 122, New No. 934, Old Survey No. 153, and New Survey No. 1367, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon, and Assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 1653, Street Nos. 28, 29, 32, 34 situate, lying and being at Vithalwady Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East side thereof by Vithalwady Road, on or towards the West side thereof by a public passage and the house formerly of Thacker Curson Wallice and Purshotam Cursondas and now of Gokuldas Morarji, on or towards the North side thereof by the aforesaid Vithalwadi Road and on or towards the South side thereof by the house formerly of Damodar Ranchhandra and now of Atmaram Fakirshet and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor together with their appurtenances.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905

SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 35,00,000.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but as to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the most favourable Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offered to any Tender accepted by the Trustees. Debentures of any of the multiples of One hundred Rupees will be issued ; they will be repayable at par on the 1st February and 1st August, 1965, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Tuesday, 31st October, 1905. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on Friday, 25th August, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 8th August, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail (Bombay), when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Daily (Three Issues of issues, 4 annas ; if by post from date of issue, 8 annas ; if to any part of India, 12 annas ; if to any foreign country, 1 rupee). Weekly (Four issues, 4 annas ; if by post from date of issue, 8 annas ; if to any part of India, 12 annas ; if to any foreign country, 1 rupee). Weekly Mail (Bombay), (Four issues, 4 annas ; if by post from date of issue, 8 annas ; if to any part of India, 12 annas ; if to any foreign country, 1 rupee). Applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARGICS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tubs and Bed Lt ens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE. (47) THROSTLES BOBBINS BEEL (and (8½) COP REELS. Apply MANAGER, Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel.

FOR SALE.—OIL ENGINE, Lathe, Drilling, Shaping, Wheel-cutting Machine, Shaftings Pulleys, Pedestals, Dies and Taps, &c., C. MODY, 582, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offers to young children of parents abroad. Special care. Home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree ; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TEJSEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane.—Fort.

SUBORDINATE FOREMAN used to Structural Steelwork REQUIRED. Apply Box No. 90A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 2670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER (European) of long experience for an Up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials, stating salary to WHITTLE & Co., Viramgaum.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

ANNEXE and 3 cisewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 11 ; Orange Pekoe, As. 11 ; Pekoe, As. 9 ; Unsorted Tea, As. 8 ; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6 ; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5 ; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY ; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30937 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

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LONDON, AUG. 17.

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3 1-2 per cent. Indian Safaoss Rupee Paper	... ...	... 86 1-2	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	... ...	27 3/4 = unchanged
2 months hence	... ...	27 7/16 = — 1/16
Spot in New York	... ...	60 1/8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris drawing 8	... ...	25'17 1/2 = do
Berlin	... ...	20'45 3/4 = — 1/2
New York Demand	... ...	4'85 3-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	... ...	2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills	...	2 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	... ...	2 3/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	... ...	2 3/8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	... ...	2 3/4 per cent = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	... ...	1 5/8 per cent = do
7 day market loans	... ...	1 3/4 per cent = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3 3/4 J-A done dull
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 9 3/4d buyers
WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 29 3/4 A.-S, sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1 A-S done firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8
ARRIVAL—
Steamer Lowenburg.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5·61 — 9. Egyptian F G F Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 1,000. Futures closed firm.

Aug.-Sept. 5·59 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5·61	Oct.-Nov. 5·63
Nov-Dec. 5·65 +1	Dec-Jan. 5·66 +1	Jan-Feb. 5·67 +1
Feb-March. 5·68 +1	Mch.-Apl. 5·69 +1	Apl.-May. 5·69 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	8,000 bales
Do last year	7,400 do
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 do
Do. do. Continent	2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·60 + 10
Futures, month of Dec	10·03 + 24
Do do. March	10·78 + 25

a Declined early owing to weak cables, but advanced later owing to fully weather reports indicate need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·23
Futures, month of Sept	10·11 +25
Do. do. Dec	10·55 + 25
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 17th August 1905 :—

Cotton	1,887 bales.
Wheat	22,172 cwts.
Linseed	2,231 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	371 do
Gingelly seed	30 do
Poppyseed	2,000 do
Groundnuts	600 do
Castorseed	2,376 do
Rice	478 do
Myrabollams	24 do
Cottonseed	2,504 do
Mowraseed	3,103 do
Gram	7 do
Jeowar	9,674 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,83,000.
Ex s s Egypt from London.

BOMBAY, AUG. 19.

The drought in the Northern part of the Peninsula has not been relieved since our last mail advices. Throughout the Punjab, Rajputana and United Provinces, rain is very urgently wanted for fodder and food crops, and in these districts the outlook is becoming serious. In the Central Provinces, Berars, Khandeish, Guzerat and Kathiawar conditions up to the present time are favorable and a few inches of rain now would insure good crops. In the Southern districts a few scattered showers have fallen, but the position has not been relieved to any extent. Reports to hand to-day advise further rain in the Berars etc.

The following are the total exports for the month of July, of the articles named :

Cotton	1,58,019 bales
Wool and Goat hair	10 466 "
Linseed	33,3533 cwts
Kaip 1st	97,810 "
Gingelly seed	28,909 "
Cottonseed	191,499 "
Castorseed	55,174 "
Poppyseed	94,081 "
Mowraseed	28,485 "
Other seeds	13,131 "
Myrabollams	40 364 "
Wheat	2 54,336 "

The cotton shipments are made up as follows.

Europe	1,00 130
Japan	53,248
China	2,092
Melbourne	50
Coast Ports	2,019
Total	1,58,019

The exports for the first half of the current month are on very small lines, and the whole list fully confirms the complaints of the dearth of cargo offered for shipment in Bombay.

Rupee Paper remained fairly steady early in the week at the decline advised in our last mail report, but at the close a further fall has taken place. The price of silver has steadily advanced in America and London under the influence of a strong demand, and local rates have also followed suit. China exchanges are consequently higher giving additional advantages to our Yarn market. Sterling exchange is steady at last week's rates. Money is steadier and an enquiry is arising in Calcutta for trade purposes.

COTTON.

This market was dull and quiet throughout the week with a declining tendency, but to-day's advices give a sudden upward turn and American futures have recovered the fall announced since last Saturday. These fluctuations are very disconcerting, but the trade ought to be accustomed to them by now. It is to be noted that to-day's rise has not affected Spot prices in New Orleans, which have gradually declined to 10 3/8 cents, showing that the actual surplus of the huge crop of the current season is still weighing on the Spot market, however speculators may be able to manipulate the futures market. The conditions of the growing crop appear to be more favorable as the very pessimistic reports lately circulated are not so much in evidence.

The trade is anxiously waiting for the final developments of the wages dispute in Lancashire. It is generally believed that the threatened strike will be averted. The matter must be settled to-day.

The following are the daily closing quotations for September middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail :—

Liverpool.	New York.
Aug. 11th...5·61	10·75
" 12th...5·79	10·65
" 14th...5.74	10·55
" 15th...5·63	10·60
" 16th...5·70	10·50
" 17th...5·61	10·60

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool December-January, and New York, December :

	Liverpool.	New York.
Aug.	11th...5·77	10·74
"	12th...5·73	10·62
"	14th...5·80	10·46
"	15th...5·00	10·55
"	16th...5·93	10·39

home advices. The inquiry for both ready and forward deliveries has been on very limited lines. Shippers for Japan and Europe are almost out of the market as buyers, and the local Mills were not much in evidence during the past week. Holders of ready cotton have been selling forward, owing to the limited demand for their stocks, and transactions were more or less confined to speculative purchases covering previous sales. Advices of the growing crop continue very favorable from all quarters with the exception of Bengals, and Sind Punjab. Throughout these districts rain is still urgently wanted for all unirrigated crops. As to the Canal grown cotton this is rapidly ripening under the influence of the great heat caused by the absence of rain, and in the event of a continued drought, a very early and short season may be anticipated.

In the Sutta Bazaar the quotation for M G Broach good, March delivery, declined last evening to Rs. 245, but with to-day's firmer advices the rate has advanced to Rs. 251. Other new crop quotations also gave way about Rs 10 per candy, but there is a reaction to-day. New Bengals close with a reduction of Rs. 2 only since our last mail report.

We quote as follows for new crops :

	Rs.
Bengals Fully-Good January	198
Bengals M. G. fine November	217
do. do. December	213
do. do. January	211
Berars-fair staple M. G Fine January	230
Nagpur M. G. Fine do.	230
Damangam M. G. Fine do.	225
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do.	211
Broach M. G. Good March	251

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	8,940
Receipts from 1st Oct to 17th August	2,653 059
Shipments during the week to Europe	12,827
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,043
Total	13,870
Total Shipments from 1st Oct, to 17th Aug. Europe	4-9,991 bales.
Japan	620,450 "
China	33,482 "
Coast Ports	29,301 "
Total	1,176,284
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	8, 072
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,092

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	nil

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61 +7	5·63 +7	5·71 +8
Nov.-Dec 5·73 +8	Dec.-Jan. 5·71 +7	Jan.-Feb. 5·75 +8
Feb.-Mar 5·76 +8	Mar.-Apl 5·77 +8	Apl.-May. 5·77 +8

COTTON.—The market closes steady with a small enquiry from Mills and shippers for ready cotton. In the "Sutta" bazaar closing prices are :—

Bengals Fully Good Jan	Rs. 197
Broach M.-G. Good March	" 249 1-2

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Business has been very dull in the seeds markets throughout the past week and though a moderate decline has taken place the enquiry is still very small. Wheat remains steady, but the demand is limited to the local consumption.

LINSEED.—Quotations have declined about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. both for ready and forward deliveries. The business reported is chiefly confined to speculative transactions.

RAPESEED.—The tone is quiet but stocks are limited and we hear of little doing.

POPPYSEED.—Prices are about 3 annas per cwt. lower and with little demand for export we close with a declining tendency.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet but steady; with small supplies prices are almost unchanged.

GINGELLYSEED is also quiet but steady with some little demand from shippers for new crop.

WHEAT.—There is little change to report in this market. The absence of rain in the large wheat growing districts renders holders of stocks firm and current prices are quite outside shippers' ideas. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay week's.

Cotton	8340 balas.
Wheat	1,11,532 cwts.
Linseed	10,242 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,031 "
Gingelly seed	1,555 "
Poppy seed	9,388 "
Groundnuts	2,200 "
Castor seed	13,410 "
Rice	70,430 "
Myrabollams	634 "
Cotton seed	29,934 "
Mowra seed	18,416 "
Gram	6,590 "
Joowar	30 319 "
Maize	nil "

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 3 0
Forward Sept.	7 7 0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone dull.

Ready	7 6 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	31 0 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quieter.

Howree Khandeish	40 8 0
15 per cent Mixed	39 8 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4 13 0
White Delhi Sept.-Oct.	4 14 6
White Pissi 85 per cent	32 8 0

FREIGHT.

The market is dull owing to a very limited enquiry from shippers. Bookings reported are only on a retail scale at various rates according to port required. Forward quotations are unchanged.

The following fixtures are reported in the market:—
s. s. "Border Knight" ready at 11s 6d l p.p. 12s 2 p.p.
" "Emile" Aug-Sept at 11s. l p.p. 11s 6d 2 p.p.
" "Coquet" do. at 11s. 6d. 2 p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th August	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th August	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th August as compared with that of the 5th, August :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	57,07 614 Decrease
Other Deposits	"	4,37 557 Decrease
Sundries	"	35,198 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	69 821 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	51 024 Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	1,81 332 Decrease
Loans do.	"	13,11 351 Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	2,21,703 do
Balance with other Banks	"	14,456 Decrease
Sundries	"	40 153 do
Cash	"	73,31,354 do.

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of about 17 1/2 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal shows a decline of 47 lakhs in the weekly cash balance and that of the Bank of Madras is 4 3/4 lakhs down. At the weekly meeting on Thursday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised the official rate 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum, bringing it on a level with that of the other two Presidency Banks. The local money market is steady and short fixed deposits are quoted 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. per annum for one and two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 90,80,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday seventy lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount Rs 63· 0 lakhs were taken in bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 6 70 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. Tenders at these rates receiving only 7 per cent. An extra allotment of 2·10 lakhs in bills on Bombay was made at 1s. 4 1/16d.

The mail of the 4th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	41,53,000
Bombay	"	9,30,000
Madras	"	10,00,000
Total...	Rs.	60,80,000

The mail of the 11th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	51,10,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	5,30,000
Total...	Rs.	81,30,000

The mail of the 18th August brings £20,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay and £30,000 gold to Calcutta, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	47,80,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	4,10,000
Total...	Rs.	65,40,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has remained quite steady at last week's closing quotations. The inquiry from both buyers and sellers in Bombay is slack, but a moderately large business is taking place in Calcutta and our rates are maintained in consequence. Bank T. T. is quoted 1s. 4 1/32d. and Demand 1s. 4 1/16d. with 3 months sight D/A bills at 1s. 4 3/16d. to the end of September. For forward delivery general quotations are as follows.

	T.T.	Demand.	3 m.st D-A
October	1s. 4 1-32d.	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 7-32d.
November	1s. 4 1-32d.	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 1-4d.
December	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 9-32d.
January	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 5 16d.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth an i Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath, it removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed tooth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and a

China exchanges have advanced following the rise in silver.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Ba k Demand	... ...	1s. 4 1-15d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do	do. ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do. ...	159 3-4
Ma cks 3 do.	do. ...	135 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	141
Shanghai 30	do. ...	197
Japan 30	do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee Paper remained steady at about Rs. 99-10 during the early part of the week, but a decline of 3/16ths took place yesterday, following Calcutta advices and orders to sell in the local market from out stations. The steadier tone of the money market and the large withdrawals of funds on account of the new Rupee loan is probably the cause of the decline. At the close we quote as under :—

3 1-2 per cent, cash	99-3
3 1-2 per cent. 1st settlement 1st Sept.	99-1
3 per cent, ready	83-8

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1912	104 12
4 per cent " "	1930	105 0
4 per cent " "	1932	105 0
4 per cent " "	1934	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104 10
4 per cent " "	1943	104 8
5 per cent " "	Tanna	120
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117 8
4 per cent Do. Imp. Trust	1959	103 8
4 per cent " "	1991	110 4

BULLION.

Silver has advanced 7/16d per oz. in London since our last report. Locally a rise of about Re. 1 has taken place in sympathy with London advices. We hear that Banks have sold very lit le during the week. The market closes steady at our quotation, The gold market is steady.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 0
Re vhay do.	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 6
Do Dragons	15 2 6
Silver ex-duty Ready	70 4 0
Do. 1st settlement	70 1 0
Do 2nd do	70 2 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues quiet, there being only a small retail demand from up-country markets for spot goods. Prices are practically unchanged and more or less nominal only. There is no actual forward enquiry owing to the higher rates asked by Home markets.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China. :—

	Unsold.	Unclearad.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	70,000	32,000	1,000
Hong-Kong	47,000	48,000	1,500
	117,000	80,000	2,500

197,000 bales.

The local yarn market is steady with prices unchanged. There is a fair demand for 20's.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is quiet but steady.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is steady with business reported in galvanized corrugated sheets and basic steel.

SPELTER.—Quotations advancing with nothing doing.

PIGLEAD.—Steady at the advance reported last week.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet but steady.

COALS.

Imports into Bombay during July 1905 compared with the same month last year.

	1905.	1904.
Bengal	80,035 tons	53,382 tons
English	2,254 "	7,297 "
Japan	Nil	1,000 "
Total	82,319 tons	61,579 tons

In Bengal coals some small sales of Deshergur are reported at Rs. 11-8 ready.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,335, In Railway companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway are steady at Rs. 545, Tapti Valley have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 430 C. D, In mill shares, Alliance are quiet at Rs. 320, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 522 1/2. Bombay Cotton mill at Rs. 772 1/2. Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,910. Cainas are quiet at Rs. 885, Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 515. Colaba Land have change hands at Rs.1785. Currimbhoys are quiet at Rs. 980, Davids have declined to Rs. 380 C.D. Empress Mill shares have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 335. Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 990. Hindustans are quiet at Rs. 690. Howard and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 510. Hydrabad are unchanged at Rs. 1,050, Imperials are unchanged at Rs. 170. James Greaves are unchanged at Rs. 440. Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 197 1/2. K. D. Jewraj Baloo are quiet at Rs. 660. Khandesh has declined to Rs. 875, Khatau Makanji are unchanged at Rs. 570. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 98. Lakhmidas are quiet at Rs. 700. Madras United are steady at Rs. 2,950. Manekji Petits after declining to Rs. 2,840 have again recovered to Rs. 2,870. Morarjis after touching Rs. 2,800, are again quiet at Rs. 2,780 Queen are quiet at Rs. 900, Ripon at Rs. 845. Saolahpurs unchanged at Rs. 3,200. Southern Marathas are quiet Rs. 205. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 840. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,425. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 645. Western Indias have changed hands at and about Rs. 700. Luxmi Cotts. at and about Rs. 1,270, Cressinas at and about Rs. 117 1/2. In Press shares, Mofussils have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 587 1/2 New Berars at Rs. 530, Indian Cotton ate quiet at Rs. 150. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,145. Kangaum Press at Rs. 385 C. D. In Miscellaneous list, Bombay-Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 9,100 X.-D. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,285 X.-D. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 142. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 550. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 222. Thackers have improved to Rs. 235. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 455, Oriental Life Insurance are steady at Rs. 137. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CONSTIPATION AND PILES.
BILE BEANS CURE BOTH.

Scores of people suffer at this period from constipation, due to the effect on the liver of rapid changes of temperature. Constipation also brings on piles, although at this period the latter ailment is frequently caused by sitting on damp grass, cold stones, and out-door seats. Chas. Forde's Bile Beans cure both constipation and piles. Mr. Thos. Quiney, an ex-policeman, now living at 334, Bordesley Green Road, Saltley, Birmingham, England, has had experience of this. He says :—

"Twenty years ago, when in the Warwickshire constabulary, I had to walk from Henley-in-Arden to Preston Bagot to meet the Superintendent. I was hot and tired when I got there, and sat down on the stone parapet of a bridge. At the time I felt no ill effects, but a few days afterwards I began to have pain in the lower part of the body, and to suffer with piles. That was the beginning of twenty years' suffering. Every few weeks from then I had attacks of piles and constipation. The agony I suffered was terrible. The ailments disordered my whole system, robbed me of appetite, of rest, of strength of all enjoyment in life. In twenty years I tried scores of medicines, but they all failed to permanently cure me, until Chas. Forde's Bile Beans were recommended to me. I tried them, felt better after a few bottles, and continued to use them until I was entirely free from piles. I have no had another attack, and my general health has been vastly improved by the Beans Indeed, I find myself at fifty-six feeling better than ever before in my life. This I owe to Bile Beans."

Before a Commissioner for Oaths, Mr. Quiney made a sworn declaration of the above facts. Bile Beans also cure indigestion, biliousness, liver ailments, headache, debility, anæmia, flatulence, female ailments and irregularities, blood impurities, etc.

They may be obtained from all medicine vendors or post paid from the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 per bottle, or six bottles for Rs. 6. Large family size (containing three time the quantity of the ordinary size) Rs. 2·8.

A FREE SAMPLE of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it, together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Company's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th August, 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE

BIRTHS.

CARSTAIRS—July 30, at the Bungalow, Horsham, the wife of Major Albert J Carstairs, Royal Irish Rifles, of a son

BABTIE—July 31, at Carlisle Mansions, S W, the wife of Lieut-Col W Babtie, VC, CMG, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter

INMAN—July 14, at Nagasaki, Japan, the wife of Richard Ford Inman (nee Dowy of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

BADCOCK—EDGELL—Aug 1, at Hampstead Parish Church, John Henry Badcock, of Harley Street, W to Isabel, daughter of the late Col Richard John Edgell, Bengal Army, late chief constable of Shropshire

HALLIDAY—LLOYD—July 26, at St Mary's, The Boltons, South Kensington, Charles Frederick Halliday, Royal Naval Reserve, to Mary Isabel, daughter of Major-Gen F T Lloyd, CB, late Royal Art, of The Lawn, Walmer, and granddaughter of Mrs. Visger of Clevelands, Clevedon, Somerset.

HOGG—PETLEY—July 29, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, by the Rev J W Horne, MA., Philip G H Hogg, ICS, son of the late Col A M Hogg, of Jacob's Horse, to Geraldine (Cherry) Stuart Petley, daughter of E W Petley CIE, and Mrs Petley, of Calcutta

MACMULLEN—CAMPBELL—July 25, at Christ Church, Lochgilphead, by the Rev G B Vallings, Cyril Norman Macmullen, 15th Sikhs, son of the late Col Macmullen 13th Bengal Lancers, to Maud, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs Maclvc Campbell, of Asknish Argyllshire

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—July 23, at Albert Mansions, Major T H Cockburn, late 42nd and 43rd Regts, aged 83.

COX—July 27, Col George William Cox, late Madras Army, son of the late Edmund Cox, of Hobart, Tasmania aged 71.

WISEMAN—CLARKE—July 30, at Brookbank, Shottermill, Lieut Gen Wiseman Clarke, CB, Colonel of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, aged 75

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTH.

WIGRAM—August 9, at Combe Edge, Hampstead, to the Rev and Mrs E F E Wigram, of St John's College Lahore, a son.

DEATH.

TRITTON—August 6, at Eort Lockhart, N-W F P, of enteric fever, John Cecil Tritton, B A, of the Indian Civil Service, aged 25 years.

BODILY HEALTH

as well as mental fitness is kept up by the care taken and consideration given to the requirements of the body and the mind.

The first essential in all manner of medicines and drugs is PURITY.

It is upon PURITY that the success of Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s business has been built and sustained, and with a reputation second to none they are able to supply goods of the highest quality and reliability, including everything in Pharmacy, Medicines, Drugs, Pills, Optical Goods, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories, Hospital Appliances, etc., and in short, anything and everything appertaining to Chemistry.

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KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m., High water, 1-32m., 1-46a. Low water, 7-14m., 7-50a.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. Y. M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 43. Sun sets,

CHIEF AMONG THE ITEMS

in a very extensive list of desirable Pure Woollen Cloths we offer you a special range in:—

LIGHT FLANNELS } for Suits

This Flannel is particularly suitable for the present season, being well-made, attractive and pleasing.

It looks well, it wears well, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

Let us send you samples, free.

If you would like us to make you up a coat or a complete suit send for Self-Measurement Form. We employ very experienced Tailors.

We are able to please you and shall be glad of the opportunity.

We make everything that is made of PURE WOOL, and we will supply you with a complete lounge suit from material made in our own Factory from Rs. 20 upwards.

PURE WOOL only, nothing else is used in making our well-known Flannels, Serges, Broad-Greatcoat cloths, Lohis, cloths G[illegible]ties, Puttoos, Blankets, Put[illegible] Rugs, Jerseys, &c. [illegible]pat·

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 6 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Re. 1 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied a fewest rates consistent with good quality

[illegible] and Carriage [illegible]
[illegible] supervision by skilled Workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with [illegible] despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and
Co. RESPECTFULLY INTIMATION, Messrs Steam-
ers at the Docks on their arrival at Plymouth of
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[illegible]

HEALING.

MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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INCLUDING
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INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,
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THE
PIANOLA.

It is a strange [illegible] fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

This is because the Pianola is the best and most perfect and durable player made, and all other players are NOT PIANOLAS.

The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing those distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incredibly short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the unbearable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and no relapse for a month.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a due and for them at home and abroad unparalelled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the most prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this is to be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-giving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION, is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oronsay, 2416 tons, Captain A Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 6th August with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Tolo, 741 tons, Captain J Enger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 28th July with a cargo of timber and one deck passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3044 tons, Captain L de Stabile, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 28th July with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2369 tons, Captain C Pietro arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Venice 21st July, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A [illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 36 H Dunnigan as a passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer India mail boat, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 14th July via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Messrs C E Blaikie, W V Butcher, R B Byam, W J Glanville, E J Hallday, T F Main, P Martin, A A Moggitt Mrs F B Fisher, Miss B N Grey, Captain A Scotson, Miss Hooton, Mrs. Mr and Mrs. J Potter, Miss E Potter, Master H Potter, Mrs N E Tilney and infant and Miss Whittal.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2501	Forbes			M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Dwarka	759	Lefrand			M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M & Co
Loch Tay	3415	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowshera	1991	Farquharson			M & Co
Foigate	2207	Cheesbrough			K Nixon & Co
Dundas	1994	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Usebalk	3126		Hugill		a M & Co
Jumalia	2291	Stobbing		Coasts	M & Co
Itola	3402	Hartley			M & Co
Flamingo	2150	Donoghoe			Cary Bros
Nizam &	2041	Margo d			F & O Co
Laudaura	2 55	Moxon			M & Co
Persia	4198	Slaughton		London	19 S...P & O Co
Warora S	2523		Jones		M & Co
Naseri	914		Kemp		Bo & P S N Co
Tolo	741		Enger		F F U & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Alberto Treves s	Pietro	Venice July 21
18	Eden (bque) s	Powell	London July 28
	Oronsay s	Ellis	Rangoon Aug 6
	Tolo s	Enger	Bangkok July 28
	Silesia s	Stabile	Trieste July 28
	Scindia s	Abrey	Glasgow, July 14

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Australien s	Verron	Noumea, &c
	Tientsin s	Andrews	Kobe
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	City of Edinburg s	Snow	Karachi
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok

The steamer Australia, Captain Tait, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, Aug. 19 1905.

1. There will be no shooting at the Colaba Range this afternoon the 19th instant.
2. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant from 7 a m.
3. Recruits' drill will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 22nd instant, from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, Aug. 19 1905.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Head-Quarters on Tuesday next the 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
A. B. Captain,
Adj. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLER

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, August 19 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday the 21st instant at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—August 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

616-01—Mathubhai Jadhavji [illegible] Narsen vs Krishna-rao Vinayorao Nage—Chitnis and M.
754-03—Nadirshaw and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vaiyari and others—Balkrishna and M and In person—Part heard
611-03—Madhavjee and B—Vitaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopooovertal widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G
449-03—Jamsetjee and B—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Jannahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.
250-04—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Rustomjee Byramjee Darruwala and anther vs Pestonjee B and K and K B Mehta.
523-04—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jaggannath.
882-01—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B
883-01—Muljee and D—Jannahomed Haji Osoman vs Haj Gunny Haji Osoman—Captain and V. Testamentary Suits.
23-01—Sorabjee and J—Manwoodhan Bagholia and another vs Mathuralal widow—In person.
15-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Mor abai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Valji—Madhowji and K
Long Causes.
321-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker v Dhanaah Vishnu Madgaskar and others
762-03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Fuhadur Kashaba Chapaji Kalay Pateil vs Chinto Balaji Kalay Pateil—Malla and M.
651-01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Russell Justice.
Exparte and Contested Chamber Matters.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

554-01—Unwalla and P—Amirbhai widow vs Sakinabai-widow—Kanga and P
657-01—Muljl and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Damad Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
[illegible]-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji Kanga and P—Part heard
338-03—Kanga and P—Sahebji Haji Hooseln vs Haji Cassam Joosub—Smetham B and N.
250-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulchander Harchand Bhot—Dikshit D and S
20-05—M H Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Motha vs Janiba widow and others—M J and M
312-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhanji Rajpo and another vs Ghelji Jamshedi Damvalla and another—Ardeser H D and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hossein—Little and Co
860-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah ersVoy Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gokuldas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Jethabhoy widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal and S—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs G A Ellis In person.
200-06—Mansukhlal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M H Chothia.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
IX SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 20,
7-45 a.m.—Matins—Marathi.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral—Smart in F,
Hymns—191, 321, 18 and 282.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Anthem—The radiecent morn hath passed away Woodward.
Hymns—196,325 and 27
Collections for—Additional Clergy Society
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5,
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Tract and Book Society.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—175, 184 and 22

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Alms for Church expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday school.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
6-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Welcome Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A,
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)
9 a m—Sunday School
11 a m United Service.
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev D Mackichan D D

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road,
(Opposite Byculla Club).
8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—Rev John O'Brien.
Week night Prayer Meeting—Wednesday at 6 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m—Joint Monthly Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalms—42.
Hymn—124.
Hymn—300.
Hymn—284.

BOWEN M. M. E. CHURCH.
Apollo Bunder.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11 a.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev J. F. Goheen
5 p.m.—Divine Service Preacher, Rev J. F. Goheen
All Seats free and Strangers Cordially Invited.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved [illegible] and [illegible] intelligent world, of the merits of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless listeners to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1905.

LOVELY WOMAN.

Two articles in this month's magazines illustrate the change in ideas on woman's place in the British world, that a little more than a century has brought forth. "The English-woman of the Eighteenth Century" is considered without two much flattery in "Macmillan," and a paper on "Lady Warwick's Farming College for Girls" in the "Century" shows the practical working of the opinion that woman may as well learn to be self-supporting with as little delay as possible. The ideal woman of the earlier time, according to the writer in "Macmillan," was a very tactful and charming person, not necessarily much educated, if anything, there was a prejudice against an even moderately learned lady, but she was a wife at an early age, governing her husband without letting him see it, and keeping her temper in perfect order. She remained in the background, all pursuits that were considered the privilege of the sex, she never asserted herself in any way whatever. If a woman set up a salon, or an intellectual standard in the eighteenth century, she would have immediately become an object of the by no means gentle or delicate mockery of the poets and licensed moralists of the age. Marriage was the goal that every girl was supposed to arrive at. Her parent thought of no plan that would make her independent, the rule seemed to be that any sort of husband, provided he made a good settlement, was to be desired and sought for, for the best beloved, most beautiful or dutiful daughter. Rebellion on the part of the victim was seldom or ever thought of. In the novels of the day, the most affectionate fathers trampled unhesitatingly on the feelings of their tender daughters and handed them into the keeping of the most irredeemable rone, if he were only rich. The squires of the time, if we are to believe the novelists—and they are quite as good authority for that sort of thing as historians,—were "seasoned old fox-hunters, who could not remember having gone to bed sober in their lives" and they apparently preferred young creatures for wives who knew nothing of the world, and were not likely to discern faults in the character of the husband chosen for them. Once married, the woman had more external freedom, much more material luxury than she had ever known, and very often too much leisure, which she learned to spend in extravagances of fashionable pleasures, and at the card-table. Those who remained in the country probably developed into most uninteresting house-keepers and makers of the hundred and one cordials and preserves that were a necessity of the isolation of households. Compare life now-a-days, the troubles of catering are reduced to giving orders, and soon with the growth in towns of flat life, and the restaurant system, there will not be even that What woman now knows how to make preserves and cordials? The wine-merchant supplies the latter, and every one is content to buy the tinned or bottled horrors that have taken wholesale the place of the rare and carefully concocted preserves of two generations ago. No one should cavil, for has not woman more time to cultivate her brain, and to enjoy life? The fashionable town dame has become a much more active person, but not necessarily in a better or more aesthetic sense aud, for the codille and whist of long ago, have we not the all-devouring rage for bridge!

Let us see what organisation does in this century to help girls to live their own lives without having to keep one eye, like Sister Anne, on the horizon to descry the man who as husband will take on the charge of a wife. There are many directions—as any one who takes up "The Englishwoman's Year Book" may learn—in which girls have struck out in order to earn their own living, unbeholden to the lords of creation. The scheme described in the "Century" is that established in Warwickshire by the Countess of Warwick for the training of the middle-class girl in the lighter branches of agriculture, dairy-work, market gardening, poultry-keeping, apiculture, growing fruit and flowers; they, in fact, learn to make their living out of land. The girl students in Lady Warwick's beautiful Studley Castle establishment are of those who would otherwise work at type-writing, or shorthand in gloomy city offices or serve in shops. This agricultural scheme was started before the Countess avowed herself a socialist, but not before she had laboured energetically in a most altruistic spirit at helping women in their work. When she decided to try if girls could not contrive, though delicately nurtured, to make a livelihood out of land, people scoffed at the idea. Attempts had been made on small allotments of land before and had failed utterly, for the poor things had had no training either in agriculture or in business. Few, if any, English girls have any technical training whatever. The old tradition dies hard that marriage is the only vocation for them, but there is no preparation whatever to make that state of life a domestic success. The middle-class Englishman has a hard enough task to make a living in competition with the ready youths of America and every other country. Setting up house with a wife, skilful or ignorant, is becoming more and more a joy to be deferred. Girls accumulate and shall we say that men decay? Some people insist that it is every day more advisable to provide women with facilities for leading an independent life. Ten years ago, Lady Warwick started at Reading, a hostel standing in twenty acres of land, and here twelve students began to work; they paid for their board, as it was not intended that the foundation should be on the charity system. The girls learned the theory of farming at Reading Agricultural College, and put the lessons in practice in their own farm, where they had to run a dairy conservatories and a market-garden, rear poultry and keep bees. They lived a strenuous life, none the less pleasant for that, did practically all their own chores, baking bread, making jam, tending the fowl they reared, and taking the produce of their labors to market. A [illegible] capable, director Miss Edith Bradley kept the whole establishment in order.

Lady Warwick finding the needs of the hostel outgrowing its limitations, bought Studley Castle and its three hundred and fifty acres, and her college scheme expanded in proportion to the room now afforded it. The Reading farm had produced a respectable number of certificated and diploma'd students, and every one of them on leaving gained a post either as dairy superintendent or gardener, in or outdoor. Horticulture has been one of the most successful branches of the land scheme. Some girls with a little capital, set up as dairy farmers or poultry-keepers, and have held on at that work. Consistently the gardens and conservatories at Warwick Castle are managed by a lady gardener. At Studley the day is a long and a busy one. The women students have few hours of ease, though it may be noted that there are lakes in the grounds where the students can boat and a hockey ground exists, a tennis court will be ready next year, and a debating-club is already going. The last will probably be frequently utilised of. The students engaged in dairy-work milk the cows at the dawn or before it, and fix up the milk for cheese and the butter in the course of the day, with the aid of the best and most modern appliances. Electricity is the motive power for separating the milk and making butter. Other students work in the gardens and in the glass-houses, growing every sort of flower and fruit that is possible in both. Experiments are tried without hesitation and with much success. Lectures are given morning and evening in the Castle, the lecturers being experts from royal agricultural or horticultural gardens. Fruit is bottled and pickles are made so that at the end of the year there were some thousand bottles or pounds of each, worth a respectable sum. Studley had last year forty-three students. There is now room for fifty-five. The fees they pay vary from eighty to a hundred pounds for three terms of thirteen weeks' residence in the year and the period considered necessary for a serious worker to become proficient is two years. The College is not self-supporting by any means nor is it likely to be for a long time. Lady Warwick probably only desires that it should primarily serve her purpose of giving girls a healthy method of earning their living. For those who value an out-door life and do not mind hard, regular work, it seems ideal. Few colleges could be more pleasantly housed; the Castle is a fine structure built seventy years ago, with splendid rooms that lend themselves to all college purposes and the grounds, though neglected when first taken over, are rapidly being beautified and laid out in such a manner as to afford scope for every department of agriculture and horticulture without losing sight of the picturesque. It is difficult to imagine what our grandmothers would have said to such a training in farming, and the language of our grandfathers, if such a method of employment had been proposed for their daughters, would have been as vivid as their prejudices were intense. Is it certain that the present fearless adoption of new views and unfettered action for women indicates a royal progress in the gentler section of the human race?

SERMONS AND SLEEP.

MR. JOHN H. ELIZARD at the meeting of the Health Congress has given out his opinion that the question of sleeping through the sermon time is all a matter of ventilation. He is quite clear whether he meant the ventilation of the preacher's views or not, but presumably, addressing so formidable a body, he confined his attentions to the atmosphere. He seems to have forgotten the tendency to slumber during other discourses and to have ignored the fact that sleepiness is as often apparent in a large country church, with a congregation of less than a hundred—all windows open—as, if not more so than in crowded churches in towns. The atmosphere in the House of Commons, it is said, though warm, is not unwholesome, but slumber is by no means unknown there. Sleepiness is, no doubt, accentuated by closeness consequent on bad ventilation, but the cause for sleepiness in churches, is, we fear, found nearer at home. It would be interesting to see statistics of sleepers in the congregations of, say the late Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Parker, and to compare them with the figures offered by an ordinary, as apart from a "popular," church of any denomination. Had Mr. Elizard confined himself to the mental atmosphere of the preachers he would, we think, have been nearer the mark. There is the story of the Elder who was remonstrated with by his "meenister" for continually taking snuff during the portion of the service in question and asked if there was no cure. "Ay mon," replied the Elder, "If ye'd put mair snuff into the discourse." Far too many sermons are not worth listening to, and this is specially the case with the Church of England where the preaching is the worst all round, in proportion to the education of its clergy, of any denomination in the world. When Mr. Elizard says that people stay away from church because they do not like to go to sleep during the sermon, one is bound to give up his argument as hopeless. If keeping awake were compulsory, it is more than probable that many congregations would be still smaller than they are.

THE COMING PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

THE result of the cricket match between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas this week has been extremely disappointing so far as bringing to light any fresh talent is concerned, and the match as one of the tests of form previous to the selection of the Presidency eleven must be set down as a distinct failure. Only four batsmen shaped in anything like good form—Messrs. Kiddie, Aston, and Harrington and Captain Rutter—and on the strength of the batting displays in the match would be the only players entitled to have their claims to represent the Presidency considered. Two other players who took part in the match, however, who were moderately successful—Messrs. Powell and Airey—would in view of their previous performances with the bat be justified in looking for recognition of their abilities at the hands of the Presidency Selection Committee. Captain Greig's return to India yesterday will be doubly welcome to Presidency supporters in view of the difficulty that will without doubt be experienced in getting together an eleven with pretensions to Presidency form. If there is a dearth of good batsmen, greater difficulties still will be experienced in obtaining four reliable bowlers for the team. Mr. Ling would seem to be the only Poona bowler who can aspire to a place in the team, while there is certainly no player in Bombay good enough to be chosen for his bowling only. Messrs. Cheetham, Ainsworth, and Powell have, it is true, done moderately well with the ball, but the Presidency would be lamentably weak if it had to depend on this trio. Major Deas may be available and, if so, will relieve all fears regarding a fast bowler for the team, but the only other bowler, we can think of as being in the least likely to fulfil expectations as a Presidency bowler, is Mr. H. E. Stanger-Leathes who is stationed at Belgaum. Some eight years ago he had a considerable reputation as a trundler at Sherborne and may have kept up his bowling.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE surprising defeat of Lancashire by Gloucestershire will have caused a stir in home cricket circles. The Western County up to their return match with the Champions had done nothing startling, their record being five wins, six draws and seven losses, and on the season's form could only have been regarded as having a very slender chance of coming well out of the return fixture with their formidable opponents. The victory of Gloucestershire has had a very important effect on the County Championship contest as it displaces Lancashire from the head of the table, that position now being occupied by Yorkshire. It is, of course, too early to make any prediction regarding the ultimate destination of the championship of the season, but next year as regards their position as the result of another reverse to Yorkshire, and Surrey and Sussex are still strongly in the running, but the Tykes may be relied upon to strain their powers to the utmost in order to retain their present position to the end. It is some years since the championship was in such an open state, and the interest in it promises to be maintained to the last.

ANOTHER IDOL SHATTERED.

ONE by one old legends and popular beliefs and pretty stories go. What a striking picture that is of "Napoleon visiting the plague-stricken soldiers at Jaffa." Most people believed it to be a representative of an actual scene which had been enacted and more admired the "Little Corporal" for the tenderness they believed he felt for his men. But Christian Waas in a Frankfort review, writing of Napoleon at Jaffa, says:—A great number of the soldiers were down with the plague, and one day Bonaparte sent for his chief surgeon, Larrey. "If I were you," he said to him, "I should put our plague patients out of their misery; it would save them from having recourse to opium to soothe them." "But my duty is to make them live," replied Larrey. Bonaparte then revealed the grim truth. He and his staff were reduced to travelling on foot because the horses were all being used for the transportation of the sick. He must, therefore, either abandon the plague-stricken to the cruelty of the enemy or get rid of them. Mr. Waas maintains that the order was carried out accordingly.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised their rates for loans to 4 per cent.

APPROVAL has been given to the voluntary retirement of Captain C. W. MacRae, the Black Watch.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR is busily occupied during his stay at Nasik with sight-seeing and public functions.

THE next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably not take place until the 1st September.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG leaves Marseilles on the 30th instant for India, to resume the duties of Inspector-General of Cavalry.

THE official crop report issued yesterday fully bear out the gloomy outlook forecasted by our Simla correspondent in yesterday's issue.

THIS week's mail brings the full report of the debate in the House of Lords on the question of Indian Army administration on August 1.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden, at 3-30 p.m., on August 17.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE, Political Agent for Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibetan affairs, is now on his way back from Gyantse, his journey having been an uneventful one.

MANY rumours are current in Europe as to the meaning of the recent meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser. One being the alleged formation of a formidable coalition against Great Britain.

PREPARATIONS for the big camp at Ballabgarh are being slightly eased off for the moment, owing to the drought in the Southern Punjab. They will be actively resumed if rain falls before the end of the current month.

THE maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn in India on Italy, (including Creee and Scutari), Switzerland and Cape Colony (including Bamtoland and British Bechuanaland) has been raised to £40.

THE cable companies have definitely refused to consider their decision regarding Persian rates between India and Europe. The tariff will, therefore, remain at one shilling per word for the present at all events.

THE "Times" says:—This is the last season which the Viceroy will spend in India, as it is understood that his Excellency will leave India in April next, when he will have completed seven and a quarter years of office, including his leave to England last year.

THE Port Commissioners of Rangoon contemplate floating three loans, aggregating 31 1/4 lakhs, about the end of September next. The loans will bear interest at 4 per cent.; one, amounting to 14 1/4 lakhs, having a currency of forty-four years, and the others a currency of thirty years.

THE s.s. Mashona, Captain A. Thomas, from New York bound for Madras with a cargo of case oil, was sighted off Colombo on Saturday, and signalled for a pilot in order to send a cable to her owners. One of her high pressure cylinders had given way and she was proceeding with the aid of her two other cylinders.

THE indemnity clause has again been considered and postponed by the Peace Plenipotentiaries as has also the question of the interned warships. The army asked for permission to give Russia a crushing defeat which seems to point to an order from the Mikado not to press forward the hostilities during the progress of the conference.

PROFESSOR OMORI, the Japanese seismologist, is understood to have pronounced favourably on the stability of the hills at Dharmsala, so the necessity at least for abandoning the spurs on which the Cantonment is built may not arise. The only precaution required is that the buildings should be of a light kind, capable of standing shocks of earthquake. The final report of our own geologists and engineers will not be made until the effect of the present rains has been noted.

IN connection with the Royal visit to Calcutta there will be one unique feature in the Reception, says the "Englishman." In honour of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Indian ladies of some of the highest families, who have never come out from the sacred precincts of the zanana before will personally welcome Her Royal Highness, and take part in the ceremonial. Another unique feature of the demonstration will be, it is believed, that ceremonies will be observed which were performed on occasions of Royal Receptions in ancient India during Hindu and Mahomedan periods.

MAJOR SENIOR, of the Intelligence Department, has compiled an interesting history of the Kidderpore Orphanage about to be handed over to the authorities of the Zoological Gardens. The Upper Orphan School was originally the residence

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR.

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

The Plenipotentiaries and the Indemnity.

DESIRE OF THE ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Peace Conference discussed the indemnity Article the whole of this morning, but failed to agree and temporarily laid it aside and proceeded to consider the surrender of the interned warships.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries disagreed on Article 10 regarding the disposal of the interned Russian warships and it was shelved.

They also disagreed on Article 11 regarding the limitation of the Russian Navy in the Far East. The consideration of the latter will be resumed to-day.

JAPANESE GENERALS URGE A CRUSHING BLOW.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio says that Marshal Oyama and all the Japanese Generals have memorialised the Throne declaring the forces are anxious to deliver a crushing blow and urging stronger terms.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN PERSIA.

Bank to be Opened in Southern Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In order to foster Russian commercial connections with Persia, the Odessa Board of Trade has decided to found a Russian Bank in South Persia and to increase the number of passages made by the Russian Navigation Company running to Persian ports.

NEW RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN.

A Heavy Call.

An Imperial Decree has been issued at St. Petersburg authorising the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of two hundred millions roubles at five per cent.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICA.

Mr. Conger Sent to China.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Conger, formerly American Minister at Peking, is returning to China to endeavour to remove the anti-American boycott.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

A Temporary Compromise.

The Cotton Conference at Manchester sat for ten hours yesterday and agreed to a compromise whereby the operatives receive a bonus of five per cent. for twelve weeks after which neither side is to attempt to obtain an advance or reduction till March.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

France and Germany.

A French official statement declares that the attention of Germany has been called to Count Tattenbach's proceedings at Fez and anticipates that the present exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory solution of the incidents complained of.

The German Charge d'Affairs at Tangier explains that the loan of half a million to the Sultan is in nowise an act of the German Government, since the money is not for State purposes.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Sir. James Haslett, M.P.

The death is announced of Sir James Haslett, member for North Belfast.

BENGAL BANK RATE RAISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

At their weekly meeting yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised the rate for demand loans to four per cent.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Indian Army promotions are notified:—

Brevet Colonels W. J. R. Wickan, W. R. Yeilding and C. V. W. Williamson to be substantive Colonels, and Majors G. H. Weller, C. P. Campbell, T. M. Fleming, J. Van Agnew, E. H. Twigg, J. E. Dunlop Smith, R. G. Egerton, F. H. Anderson L. S. Newmarch E. J. Carter, E. B. Burton, N. Prior and J. R. C. Colvin to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain P. P. Kilkelly I.M.S, to be Major.

The following are permitted to retire:

Colonel J. T. B. Bookey I. M. S. from 16th June last; Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Deane, Indian Army, from 16th July and Hon. Lieutenant B. Lamsden, Bengal Supply and Transport from 21st June.

Sub-Conductor R. Graham miscellaneous list receives a step promotion in recognition of his services with the recent Kabul mission.

Simla Volunteers, Major McDermott to be Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Volunteer officers decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pops of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Curgenven is confirmed First Assistant Commissioner, Coorg, Mr. vice Boot, reverting from leave to duty under the Madras Government.

Lieutinant Carter, 39th Sikhs is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev. A. C. Ridsdale is posted to the Calcutta Ecclesiastical establishment.

The following postings of Indian Civilians are notified:—Mr. W. C. Lyon to Assam; Mr. P. B. Warburton to political employ; Mr. A. T. Scott, to the North-West Frontier Province.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Aug. 17.

The weather [continues cloudy. On Monday last there was a heavy shower giving a fine shower of rain. Cotton belonging to [illegible] are getting between [illegible] Cotton [illegible] is [illegible] ant. [illegible] will [illegible]

THE CROP REPORTS.

RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED ALL OVER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 18.

The official telegraphic crop returns, now published for the week ending the 12th inst., confirm the previous private accounts as to the gravity of the situation which has arisen in Northern India. The prices of food grains have for some weeks been abnormally high and to-day's reports show that their tendency is still upwards.

Everywhere the cry goes up for rain. The Rajputana Administration state that agricultural operations are absolutely suspended throughout Ajmere Merwara and all States, except Mewar, Sirohi, Partabgarh, the hill tracts of Mewar, Jhalawar and Dholpur. The pinch of scarcity is beginning to be felt in Ajmere and orders have been issued for opening test works there. While in Merwara 5,959 people are already on the test works.

Fodder is growing scanty over a wide area and the emigration of cattle continues from Kishengarh and Ajmere in search of pasturage. The United Provinces Government state that rain so very urgently needed in the Districts of the Agra Division and in Jalaun and Jhansi, where the standing crops are withering and agricultural operations are suspended, except where artificial irrigation is available. In Jalaun there is most ground for anxiety, while the remaining districts of Bundelkhand, Cawnpore and Badaun are also in urgent need of rain and more rain is wanted for rice in Rohilkhand and in the Districts of the Meerut Division.

The Punjab Government say that unirrigated lands generally throughout the province need rain badly. The Central Provinces Government state that more rain is required, everywhere the need being most urgent in Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Chanda. They add significantly "the shortage of fodder and water in several districts notably in Saugor, where there has been mortality, accounts for the decrepit stock".

The North West Frontier Province is not so badly affected by the drought, its normal rainfall at this season being very small; it is suffering, however, like the whole of Upper India from the unusual heat consequent upon the absence of rain and its Administration report deaths of cattle from sunstroke in the Bannu and Marrat tracts.

In regard to the situation in Southern India, the Madras Government report that the opening of test works in Tiruvellore and Ponneri and in the Talukas of Chingleput has been ordered and that 449 people are receiving poor-house relief. In Central India the situation appears to be better than has been supposed for there was good rain over a large area in Bundelkhand on 14th and and a fairly general fall round Gwalior on eleventh. Sowing even in parts of these areas, however, is described as stopped and standing crops as withering for want of rain.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE LEICESTERS WIN THE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

After a series of well-contested matches in the Poona Divisional Football tournament which attracted considerable attention, the Finals were played off to-day between the Leicesters and the East Lancashire Regiment. A very large gathering of spectators was assembled. The ground was rather heavy. The play commenced shortly after 5. The Leicesters from the south of the pavilion kicked off and soon rushed into the Lancs' territory. After a short hard pressing the Leicesters scored their first goal. The Lancs put on spurt soon and called upon the Leicesters to rally around their goal. They continued the stubborn attack and from a penalty kick the Lancs scored the first goal. Both teams now were redoubling their efforts to match for honours when the whistle sounded with one goal each. On changing sides both played well and passing was good and within a few minutes the Leicesters scored a second goal, the Leicesters' forwards doing some useful work. Hands off Lancs and a corner gave a good chance and awarded a penalty kick and third goal was made. A few minutes were left and the Leicesters scored another goal and thus won the tournament by four goals to one.

Leicesters	4 Goals
East Lancashires	1 Goal

In presenting the Cup to the winners General Creagh said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure you all will join with me in congratulating the Leicesters on having won the Cup. This is the first time they have attended this tournament. But I am told that all the matches have been characterised by the utmost fairness and a very sportsman like spirit. We must thank the Referee, Sergeant Darcy for the impartial manner in which he carried out his duties. His impartiality and intimate knowledge of games were woven in his decisions. We must also thank the East Lncs for giving us the ground." Cheers were then given for the Leicesters, for General Creagh and the East Lncs. Thus ended the very successful tournament of the season.

THE POONA ACCIDENT.

PATIENTS' VERY SLOW PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Bulletins issued to-day regarding the condition of the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie are not very satisfactory.

The morning Bulletin says Mr. Mackenzie had a rather restless night, but is otherwise progressing satisfactorily, and Mrs. Mackenzie has had a most satisfactory sleep, takes nourishment and is most frequently conscious, though very weak and making slow progress.

The evening Bulletin says Mrs. Mackenzie has been rather restless during the day and suffered much from headache. Otherwise her condition is unchanged since morning.

POONA JUNIOR POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

A heavy shower of rain having fallen in the afternoon, the Semi-Finals of the Poona Junior Polo tournament did not come off and will be played to-morrow morning at 10-45.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana versus Ahmadnagar, was played to-day, Poona went in first. Heavy rain fell about 1-30 and stopped play till 4-30. The game was resumed. Only one innings was finished. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Lieut Airey, c Fry, b Green	108
Lieut Plumer, b Saraf	0
Mr Holman, c Comyn, b Saraf	8
Lieut O'Leary, l-b-w b Cleary	0
Mr Ainsworth, c Keogh, b Comyn	0
Lieut Hartley, c and b Saraf	0
Mr Bowers, c Dickson, b Comyn	11
Lieut Smith, b Comyn	50
Capt Clarke, c Tate, b Christy	23
Lieut Finlayson, c Tate, b Comyn	46
Lieut Thewles, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	318

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 18.

The departure of 61st Pioneers for Aden has been postponed till 24th August.

It has been decided to withdraw the 33rd Punjabis from the Somaliland next month without relief. They will probably return in the R. I. M. S. Canning which brings the wing of the 94th Russell's Infantry from Aden.

The destination of the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been changed from Quetta to Shorncliffe.

Messrs. Gale and Polden have just issued their "Aide to Skirmishing" corrected up to date and in accordance with the latest Infantry training, and "Walking off and posting a picquet.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, August 17.

His Excellency drove out in the morning accompanied by the Collector and his staff and paid a visit to the caves, called Pandu Lena; these are situated on a hill on the Bombay-Agra Road, 4 1/2 miles south of Nasik. The caves are 24 in number including several large and interesting ones and are important because of the large inscriptions on the walls. His Excellency was greatly interested, enjoying the caves and the extensive view to be had from the platform running in front of them. In the afternoon his Excellency, accompanied by the Collector and Mr. DuBoulay visited the C. M. S. Mission at Sharanpur. As his Excellency arrived, the Orphanage children who lined the drive from the road to the bungalow gate greeted him with a ringing cheer. The various schools were visited then the industries, Aerated-water Factory, Sewing Carpentry and Printing and a street in the Christian village. On his return to the Bungalow his Excellency was garlanded by the senior girl and boy and as the carriage drove off the children sang the National Anthem.

Before leaving he asked the Senior Missionary to convey to the children his thanks for the trouble they had taken with the decorations.

In the evening golf had been arranged, but could not be played as rain began about 5 and continued all the evening. Then his Excellency dined at the Collector's Bungalow.

NASIK, Aug. 18

This morning was so wet that his Excellency's visit to Trimbuk was abandoned. In the afternoon Lord Lamington played golf, the Governor and Mrs. Millard playing Mr. Moore and Miss Heaton, the game finishing all square.

THE VISIT TO HYDERABAD,

STATE REVIEW BY LORD AMPTHILL

A BUSY DAY,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, August 18.

The troops in garrison at Secunderabad and Bolarum paraded on the general parade ground at Secunderabad this morning for inspection by his Excellency Lord Ampthill. Enormous crowds of spectators were assembled along the road and at different points of vantage around the extensive parade ground. The troops that took part in the parade were the 1st Cavalry Brigade, composed of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the 13th Hussars the 26th Light Cavalry, and the 2 0th Deccan Horse commanded by Colonel Wiggin, of the 13th Hussars; the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, which consisted of the 1st and 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, commanded by Colonel Afsur-ul-Malk, the 43rd Brigade, Royal Field Artiller y, commanded by Colonel Western, and the Infantry Division, composed of two brigades. Colonel Curry, D. S. O. Lincolns, commanded a division of the 1st Brigade, which consisted of the 1st Lincolns, 96th Berar and the 99th Deccan Infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jackson of the 76th Punjabis, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade, composed of the 1st Manchesters, the 76th Punjabis, the 81st Pioneers and the 84th Punjabis, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vigard, of the Manchesters. These troops were formed up by 7-30 a.m. facing south. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, arrived at the flag staff at 8 a.m. punctually, and the Royal Horse Artillery Battery fired a salute of 17 guns. As his Excellency's carriage arrived he was received with a general salute by the troops. His Excellency, in company with Sir Charles Egerton, Brigadier Generals Hamilton and Francis, the British Resident and their respective Staffs then rode down the line inspecting the divisions, and afterwards the troops marched past.

After the review Sir Charles Egerton presented South African and General Service medals to Captain Cotterill, R. A. M. C. and Captain Foster, I. M. S., and pinned the medals to their breasts. His Excellency the Governor congratulated Captain Cotterill and shook hands with him. He was the recipient of congtatulations from numerous friends who were assembled there. In the Residency enclosure were her Excellency Lady Ampthill the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Francis, Major Ivers and several other leading members of society. The officers of the Nizam's troops were also present in mufti and were mounted.

The parade lasted over an hour and a half, after which their Excellencies and the Residency Staff took leave of General Sir Charles Egerton and the officers and returned to the Hyderabad Residency in a four-in-hand, driven by Captain Osman Yar-ud-Doulah.

THURSDAY'S GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party at General Sir Charles Egerton's last evening, in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill, was attended by his Highness the Nizam, the Sahibzada Saheb, the Prime Minister and the leading officials of the Nizam's State, besides all the ladies and officers of the Station.

The Band of the 13th Hussars was in attendance and discoursed a fine selection of music.

The "At Home" given at the Officers' Mess of the late Hyderabad Contingent was attended by over 120 guests, the principal hosts being Colonel M. T. Shewn, 97th Deccan Infantry, Major Jones, 20th Deccan Horse, and Major Priestly, 99th Deccan Infantry. Colonel Shewn led off at the Ball with Lady Ampthill in the State Lancers, and his Excellency Lord Ampthill with Mrs. Shewen. The combined Band of the 97th and 99th Deccan Infantries with their reed band supplied the music, and dancing was kept up till a late hour of the morning.

This evening their Excellencies attend a teaparty at the Nizam's Purana Haveili, and witness shooting and tent-pegging.

At night their Excellencies will attend a dinner at the Prime Minister's.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 4TH AUG.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 4th Aug. She brought the following passengers

FROM LONDON.

Briggs, Mr W M	Molley, Capt
Chandler, Mr F	Noyes, Mrs
Carter, Miss M	Plumer, Mr and Mrs S
Campbell, Mr A	Plumer, Mrs and Inft
Dorsett, Mr B N	Pullen, Mrs
Dane, Mr L R	Smith, Mrs J
Edwards, Mrs and Miss	Silvans, Miss D
Edwards, Mr (Jnr)	Surman, Miss
Greenaway, Mr T	Stewart, Mrs
Gordon, Mr G H S	Tabor, Miss
Gore, Miss	Worsley, Mr A
Hobbs, Capt G H	Williams Mr W
Hollings, Rev W H	Williams, Mr J
Hossant, Dr S A	4 Native officers
Millar, Mr	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acton, Mrs G	Knowles, Mr and Mrs C
Carr, Mr F C	Lake, Mr W A E
Cookson, Lt Col G A	Mathews, Mrs E A
Currie, Mr J	Neafield, Lt V B
Dane, Mr J M	Nain, Dr A L
Eddie, Lt J T	Nain, Mr Fred
Elliss, Mr A	Peell, Capt F L
Falconnin, Mr D	Peters, Mr C E D
Gibb, Mr and Mrs Malcolm	Riley, Mr R
Godkin, Capt S R	Redford, Mr and Mrs
Greig, Capt	Swales, Mr W H
Gwatkin, Mr R G	Smith, Mr A McVicar
Hickmott, Mr	Searle, Mr and child
Henderson, Lt H E	West Mr A
Hance, Mr J E	West, Mr G
Hafoers, Mr	Williams, Mr C T
Hobson, Major	Wales, Mr W
	FROM BRINDISI.
Kinnison, Mr	Wimbush, Mr

FROM ADEN—Each Mr S

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Persia, Captain Haughton, to Marseilles and London with the Indian mails of 19th Aug.:—

Aikman, Mr Justice R S	Jones, Mr and Mrs and child
Arbuthnot, Capt A G	Kenshett, Mrs W J
Barclay, Mrs and infant	Krishnaji Narayan, Mr
Biggs, Hon Mr Justice	Karim, Mr A H A M
Beachcroft, Mr and Mrs C P	Lydiard, Master Bindon
Benson, Mr J M	McKean, Miss N
Bird, Mr and Mrs	Macinnes, Capt
Blyth, Miss	Pearce, Mr Fred
Bowring, Mr and Mrs P F	Phillips, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Butterworth, Mr and Mrs	W
Cass, Mrs and child	Rees, Mr H A
Crawford, Mr	Rigby, Mr W R
Cumming, Mr G F	Robinson Mr G H
Cowan, Mr W H	Riddell, Mr J
Dobson, Condr F	Robertson, Mr A
Francklow, Mrs	Soane, Mr C Prec
Gibbs, Mr J D	Son, Mr M C
Gibbs, Mr R	Stewart,
Gibbs, Mr H	
Gibbs, Capt H	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE MILITARY MEMBER.

It is true that this is Goodwood week, but considering how many members of the House of Lords are interested in one way or another, either with the Army or India, a score of Peers seems a small audience for such a debate as that raised by Lord Ripon on Tuesday. There was some curiosity to know what line Lord Ripon would take. He had not been on his feet many minutes before he let it be seen that he did not take the conscious view of the Viceroy's action taken by his distinguished colleague Sir Henry Fowler. If, as suggested in Mr. Brodrick's despatches, it had been the practice of the Military Member of Council to sink his military "status" and adopt the civil "role" which appertained to the powers he wielded and if that meant that of late years Military Members had been taking too much upon themselves, let such encroachments be brought to an end. The papers before the House showed that his noble and gallant friend on the cross benches (Lord Roberts) had some cause of complaint at times during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, and it was stated on page 60 of the Blue Book that changes in procedure were in consequence authorized by Lord Lansdowne which satisfied Lord Roberts and secured a more effective working of the system during the remainder of his term of office. Why not have adopted that course now without interfering with a Constitution not framed for particular individuals, but for the conduct of the general business of the country in the best and most satisfactory manner? Coming to the question of the Supply Member and the compromise which had been arrived at, he was of opinion that Lord Curzon had acted with great moderation, and he could not join in any of the denunciations poured upon his head. And while Lord Ripon abstained from following Sir H. Fowler's example in respect to the now famous speech in the Viceregal Legislative Council, the noble Marquis did not spare Mr. Brodrick. That the Secretary of State should rule in the final judgment as to policy was, of course, necessary, but there was one point at which the Secretary of State should be very cautious in interfering with the Viceroy. It was the point in dealing with the management of business in the Viceroy's own Council. He could not help thinking that the Commander-in-Chief was not an ordinary member, but an extraordinary member, and if he was made a member in charge of a department he would be turned into an ordinary member. It was obvious that the intention of those who framed the Indian Constitution was that the Commander-in-Chief, being an extraordinary member of Council of especially high rank, should not be put in charge of a department.

Lansdowne and it was stated on page 60 of the Blue Book that changes in procedure were in consequence authorized by Lord Lansdowne which satisfied Lord Roberts and secured a more effective working of the system during the remainder of his term of office. Why not have adopted that course now without interfering with a constitution not framed for particular individuals, but for the conduct of the general business of the country in the best and most satisfactory manner? Coming to the question of the Supply Member and the compromise which had been arrived at, he was of opinion that Lord Curzon had acted with great moderation and he could not join in any of the denunciations poured upon his head. He could not regard the compromise as altogether a satisfactory settlement. It was a compromise that was quite clear from anything in the papers or anything that had yet been said in Parliament whether the Supply Member was always to be a military man, and if he was not a military man, there would be many inconveniences in the possible need of the Viceroy for a second military opinion. It was only by making it clear that the Supply Member would always be a military man that the compromise would be of any value. He was in any case to have no original rights of going to the Viceroy. He might be referred to by the Viceroy, but could do nothing of his own initiative until called upon or until a question came before the Council. That would be a satisfactory solution. Was the Secretary to the Military Department to be appointed, like the secretaries of other departments, by the Viceroy or by the Commander-in-Chief? Would he have the usual rights of secretaries of departments of expressing an opinion to the Viceroy? If he advised the Viceroy in a different way than the Commander-in-Chief what opportunity for friction would be created? He was sorry he be compelled to express his regret at the proposals of Mr. Brodrick's despatch. That the Secretary of State should rule in the final judgment as to policy was, of course, necessary, but there was one point at which the Secretary of State should be very cautious in interfering with the Viceroy. It was the point of dealing with the management of business in the Viceroy's own Council. The final despatch of Mr. Brodrick said in effect:—"This has been decided and that has been decided and you are to carry it out and have your arrangements made by Oct. 1." He ventured respectfully to say that this was not the tone in which the Viceroy of India ought to be addressed. He did not believe that since the days of Lord Ellenborough's famous despatch to Lord Canning about the affairs of Oudh, any Government of India had ever received such a rebuff in the face of India and in the face of the world. The orders issued to Lord Curzon deprived him of a discretion given by Act of Parliament as to the distribution of business in his Council—a contention that Lord Lansdowne subsequently combated—and if they were justified ought to have been communicated in gentler terms and in civiller phrases. Moreover, and in this Lord Roberts agreed, it was a mistake to have published the despatch to the outer world. As for the compromise, Lord Ripon thinks it is scarcely worth the paper it is written on, and that it will only lead to another form of friction. It will be seen that he did not hesitate to call a spade a spade, but his speech was quite free from any party bitterness and this is a fact deserving of notice in the case of a man who is and glories in being a strong party man. Those eager politicians in India and in England who still cling to the hope that the Liberal party will make Indian grievances a plank in their platform will not find much encouragement from what Lord Sandhurst said. In agreeing with Lord Ripon's view of the system the ex-Liberal Governor of Bombay disclaimed any party bias, adding amid general cries of "hear, hear" that it would be a great misfortune if any section of the public or of officers in India should think they could appeal from one political party in England to the other. Lord Sandhurst's refer ence to the Viceroy personally were very generous and in accordance with the traditions of our political life, but from the "Times" report as follows:—"He (Lord Sandhurst) had had the honour of serving under Lord Curzon and he did not think it was exaggeration to say that there was not one of the many Viceroys who had served in India who had brought greater singleness of mind to bear on the great office he held and on the subjects with which he had to deal; who in spite of delicate health involving much pain had shown great energy and capacity." Lord Sandhurst was indisputably the only Viceroy who in our time was asked to accept reappointment should at the eleventh hour be made "the public recipient of a slight." Lord Roberts who spoke immediately after Lord Ripon called some surprise by his harmony with those of Lord Curzon's assistants in reference to Lord Kitchener's demands. As a member of the Committee which sat in London to consider the whole subject and behind which Mr. Brodrick shelters himself (vide Lord Bath's speech), it was supposed that he would be on the other side. It really would be interesting to know what precisely was the advice given to Mr. Brodrick and the Cabinet by the Committee, the names of which I mentioned last week. Did the Secretary of State, asked Lord Bath, stand alone? He came to his decisions after long and careful consideration. He was supported by the matured convictions of the Cabinet, and his decisions were approved by distinguished members of the Indian Council who had had the widest experience of both civil and Military affairs in India. The facts and the history of events were submitted to distinguished officers who had held the positions of Commander-in-Chief and Military adviser, and thus fortified, instructed and supplied, the Secretary of State came to his conclusions. Without bias and with the singlemided intention of taking a course that would make for the well-being of the Army and India, his right hon. friend searched the facts and came to the conclusion that existing conditions could not continue with safety to the State, and every military authority he consulted was of that opinion. On the whole, Lord Bath's speech, though as in duty bound he stood up for his chief, was not such as to give offence to any of Lord Curzon's friends. Indeed, I daresay some of them will be inclined to agree with Lord Sandhurst when he slily expressed regret that the duty of drafting the despatch had devolved upon the conciliatory Lord Bath. The good temper shown on all sides throughout the discussion is well illustrated by the opening remarks of Lord Lansdowne:—"I have listened with pleasure to the warm eulogy which the noble lord who has just sat down (Lord Sandhurst) passed on the brilliant services of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. That these services are appreciated by his Majesty's Government could not be proved in a more signal manner than by the fact that they have asked him to extend his term in India to a period exceeding in length the terms of any of his predecessors, and it is superfluous for me to inform your lordships that nothing has been further from our thoughts than, by anything we have said or written, either to give him personal offence or to derogate from the high position he has held in the faith of the people of India. Even those of us who do not entirely agree with the arguments of the noble Marquis opposite (Lord Ripon) must have noticed with admiration the energy and vigour with which he treated the proposals which have been made by his Majesty's Government and now accepted by the Indian Government."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In spite of Mr. John Redmond's threats, the session is drawing to a close quite peacefully and on the whole the Government are in a better position than before their recent defeat. Last night the Government majorities topped a hundred! The Liberals hope for a dissolution in October but I shall believe it when I see it. There might have been a General Election long ago if there had been decent Generalship on the Front Opposition Bench. They missed a great opportunity when they failed to take advantage of the chance that occurred for framing an offensive and defensive alliance with the Unionist Free Traders. Had they promised not to oppose any Liberal Unionist or Conservative Free Traders at the General Election it is doubtful if Mr. Balfour would have been in office to-day. Of course it is now too late to make any such compact and there is, I should say, though it is dangerous to prophesy, every chance that the Conservatives will be in power when Parliament reassembles in February 1901. The notion in some usually well-informed circles is that when Mr. Balfour does go to the country it will be with the cry of redistribution. Apropos of what I have said about the unselfishness of the Liberal commander, I may quote what "T. P." a competent observer has to say on the subject. "The Front Opposition Bench has not been strong during the session. The strength is that the Front Bench is like the heads of an army that has not fought for a generation; no generals who have seen battle have disappeared, or are old and tired; and the young men have not had their chance." When the time does come for creating a Liberal Government a number of new and prominent in Liberal councels will have to be believed, but I am glad to learn that Sir Charles Dilke is to be left out—as a concession I suppose, to the Non-conformist conscience.

COOPER'S HILL.

What is to be the future of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill? Most people thought that the matter had been definitely settled the School of Military Engineering from Chatham. But within the past few days it has been rumoured—on what ground I cannot say—that after all the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers may possibly remain at Chatham and, if so, people are asking how will that affect Cooper's Hill? Although the rule has occasionally been departed from, the Secretary of State for India, if he could not himself attend the annual prize distribution at Staines, has in past years been represented by the Parliamentary Under Secretary. This event took place last Wednesday and it might have been thought that as this was to be the last occasion of the kind, either Mr. Brodrick or Lord Bath would have attended. In their absence the duty appropriately devolved upon Sir Guilford Molesworth who is not only a distinguished ex-member of the service which for many years has been recruited from Cooper's Hill, but President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The only approach to anything of valedictory character in the proceedings seems to have been some interesting facts mentioned by Sir John Ottley in his report. Founded originally as an engineering college pure and simple, the President reminded his hearers, branches for instruction in telegraph and forestry work were added later on, and up to date exclusive of the men leaving that day, 922 men had been supplied to the Indian services; 683 having been appointed assistant engineers in the Public Works Department, 76 as assistant superintendents in the Telegraph Department, and 143 as assistant conservators in the Forest Department; six men had joined the railway traffic branch, and the same number had become assistant examiners in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The first batch of engineers left the College in 1873, whilst the first of the Telegraph and Forests students went out to India in 1875 and 1887 respectively. It was appropriate and timely that on the day of the distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill, Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree should in the House of Commons have had an important question on the subject of the College. He wished to know whether the premises and apparatus are to be sold after the closing of the College or are to be transferred to any other departments of State; what has been the total expenditure defrayed from Indian revenues on buildings and apparatus; and whether the Indian Exchequer will be recouped the present market value of the whole of the property. "Negotiations for the sale of the College are", Mr. Brodrick tells the hon. member "in progress, but no contract has yet been made. The total capital expenditure from Indian revenues on buildings and apparatus since 1870 has been about £170,000. No sum has yet been agreed upon for the sale of the property." This is very satisfactory as far as it goes, but it will be as well to keep an eye upon the transaction and to assure Mr. Brodrick, if assurance is needed, that in his efforts to insist upon India being paid a fair price for Cooper's Hill he will have the support of public opinion. There is an interesting article in this week's Engineering supplement of the "Times" on Cooper's Hill College. The writer, like almost everybody, regrets that it will shortly be lost to India, but points out two factors which in his opinion "to some extent condone the coil of this drastic measure. The first is that, since 1871, other schools of engineering have been founded or modified, and the measure assumes that recruits from these sources will be able to replace Cooper's Hill men. The second consideration is that, by accident or design, the whole of the Cooper's Hill estate is to be transferred to the Royal Engineers. It is safe to predict that the change will result in a lowering of the average quality of engineers sent out to India. There will be a proportion of very good men; but nomination and the absence of specialization and residence at Coopers Hill will result in a heavy tail of those unfitted to represent British engineering, and all that this term means, in India. Royal Engineers will probably be sent out to fill the gaps and to restore equilibrium; the old College will therefore still be doing the work for which it was intended. This aspect of the case deserves careful study at the present juncture. It is scarcely a speculation to suppose that, ultimately, selected candidates for the Public Works of India will take a final course with the Royal Engineers at Cooper's Hill. And it is highly desirable that certain officers selected from Woolwich should take an advanced course of mathematics there in extension of the present Woolwich course." He recommends that before money is spent on structural alterations the whole question should be discussed with a view to the establishment at Cooper's Hill of an institution of an Imperial character for the final college training of selected executive engineers in a comparatively short course at moderate fees, in those higher and more specialized studies which are necessary for progress in engineering and forestry throughout the whole Empire.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTION.

Amongst yesterday's "unstarred" questions in the House of Commons was the following standing in the name of Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree:—

"To ask the Secretary to the Board of Trade (Mr. Bonar Law) whether, in view of the fact that some £15,000 was subscribed by the princes and people of India towards the erection of the Imperial Institute as a memorial of the reign of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and considering that the purposes for which it was originally erected have been modified and are liable to alterations in the future, he will take steps to secure that the memorial character of the building shall be expressly preserved by means of a prominent inscription on its front adequately setting forth in English and Hindustani the circumstances which the Institute was intended to perpetuate." Mr. Bonar Law replies:—"The matter of affixing a suitable inscription on the Imperial Institute Building is at present engaging the attention of the Advisory Committee of the Imperial Institute." I shall perhaps not be far wrong if I venture to suggest that this somewhat fanciful idea did not emanate from Sir Muncherjee and that the question was one of those that members of Parliament ask to oblige outsiders. All things considered, the sooner it is forgotten that the princes and people of India subscribed such a large sum towards the greatest failure of the nineteenth century the better it will be. To put up a tablet bearing what Mr. Bonar Law calls a "suitable inscription" will only be to make that failure more apparent. There is really no necessity to remind posterity of the part that was indeed to take in establishing the South Kensington white elephant.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

There is more seriousness in the question the same member asked a few days ago with reference to the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive functions now exercised by officials in India. Nearly five months have elapsed since Mr. Brodrick wrote a despatch to the Government of India asking them to give the matter their consideration and to furnish him with their view as to the desirability of making this change. Sir Muncherjee in his question asked if any reply had been received and if not whether the Secretary of State "in view of the fact that the reform is urgently needed and has been under consideration for many years past" would request the Government of India to expedite their report on the subject. Here is Mr. Brodrick's answer:—"I have not yet received from the Government of India a reply to my despatch of the 10th March last in which I have already drawn the special attention of that Government to the matter. I do not think it necessary at present to take any further steps." I do not know how it may strike others, but it rather looks to me that Mr. Brodrick's answer to Sir Muncherjee is an intimation to the Government of India that the right hon. gentleman would be glad if they would "hurry up."

MISS MANNING.

Miss Manning's arduous and untiring work are known to all in India. The people of India have never had a better or more unselfish friend. For nearly thirty years her whole life has been spent on their behalf and although she once gently chided me for speaking of the "National Indian Association" as Miss Manning's Association, it has been that and nothing else. She was an ideal honorary secretary tactful, good-tempered, resourceful, and full of charity. In fact although I have had the pleasure of knowing her for a good many years I have never once heard her say a single unobtrusive word about herself, though her experience of human beings cannot have been different from the rest of us. Every one will hope that she may recover from her present illness and long be spared to take an interest in the country which owes so much to her self-sacrificing philanthropy.

A DISTINGUISHED AUTHORESS' SLIP.

I have only just been reading Mrs. Humphrey Ward's latest novel "The Marriage of William Ashe" which though it may not be so powerful as some of her previous works is interesting for the light it throws on the predominant influence still exercised on politics by the county families—an influence much greater than is imagined by the stalwart Radicals. But Mrs. Ward makes one curious little slip for a lady living in the very centre of affairs and in close touch with leading politicians. She is writing about a ball at the French Embassy and says: "Tea scene was ablaze with uniforms, for the Speaker had been giving a dinner and Royalty was expected. But as Lady Tranmore presided at once very few members of the House of Commons were present. A hot debate on some detail of the Naval Estimates had been sprung on ministers and the Whips on each side had been peremptorily keeping their forces on hand." I should think that Mr. Ward would have known that the debate was also given to the day of the ball, that when [illegible] meets at noon and when there

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

STRONG SPEECH BY THE MARQUESS OF RIPON.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, the Marquess of Ripon rose to call attention to two papers recently presented on the subject of Indian Army administration, and to move for further papers. He briefly explained the constitution of the Council of the Viceroy of India, and expressed the opinion that the effect of the proposals referred to in the papers was fundamentally to alter the present administrative arrangements of the Government of India. The first of the two despatches which had been laid before Parliament asked for the opinion of the Government of India with regard to the present arrangements of military administration, and pointed out that objections had been taken to the arrangements and that demands had been made, especially by the present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, for an alteration of them. The Government of India replied in a despatch which was signed by the Viceroy and by every other member of the Council except the Commander-in-Chief and in which they expressed their desire that the existing arrangements should not be altered. To that despatch Lord Kitchener appended a long and full expression of his own opinion that the present arrangements should be changed; that the Commander-in-Chief should be put in charge of the whole of the work of the Military Department, that there should be no Military Member of the Council, so that the Commander-in-Chief should take over, in addition to his executive duties the whole of the administrative du

scheme approved by the Council of Ministers for the Empire.

The scheme contains 30 clauses and the result ge neral ancle ctive system, officials as far as possible eleminated. The only classes excluded from the Franchise are soldiers, persons under 25 years of age foreigners, and women. As regards women, however, if they possess the necessary qualifications they may delegate their right to vote to a husband or son. The following are also excluded:—The governors and vice-governors of provinces prefects police authorities nomads, and persons deprived of civil rights.

Special provisions are made for the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and for the following towns:—Astrakhan Baku, Warsaw. Nikaa Ekaterinoslaff, Kazan, Kieff, Kishineff, Lodz Minsk, Odessa, Riga, Rostoff, Saratoff, Tashkent Tula, Charkoff and Tiflis. In these cities the electors are to be divided in two classes. The first will elect deputies, who will form electoral colleges number ing 160 members each in the case of the two capitals, and 80 members in the case of the other towns The second class will preside over each college.

The electors of the first degree will comprise—(1) owners of land and house property exceeding in value 3 000 roubles (300l.) in the capitals, and, 1,000 roubles (100l.) in the other towns; and, second (2) holders of industrial and commercial patents who otherwise pay a residential tax of 33 roubles per annum. There are no distinctions based on religion. The qualification to vote is decided by the municipal laws.

For the country generally, apart from the towns mentioned, the system approved is as follows:—

In each province there will be one electoral college for electors of the second degree, who will elect members of the National Assembly. The marshal of nobility of the province, or his deputy, will preside over the college, which will be elected by electors of the first degree, who are divided into two categories—namely, landowners, electors of towns than those mentioned, and the cantonal representatives of the peasants. The marshal of nobility will preside at the elections of the landowners, and the peasants' representatives in the electoral college, and the mayors will preside at the election of the town voters as delegates. The last named comprise owners of property of the value of at least 15,000 roubles (£1,500) or rubles (£150) the holders of industrial and commercial patents, and those paying a residential tax of at least 33 roubles per annum. Landowners will have a vote who pay the taxes qualifying for Zemstvo electors. Owners of property, such as factories, &c., valued at at least 15 000 roubles (£1 500), are also accorded the franchise. Landowners paying less than 10 per cent. of that amount, form a separate group for the election of electors of the second degree.

Representatives of the clergy holding property in the provinces also participate in the election of voters of the second degree, this and the preceding mentioned class holding special congresses before the meeting of the electors of the first degree for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them at the meeting.

As regards the peasants, there are really three degrees of electors, inasmuch as it is the peasant municipalities that elect the delegates constituting the Cantonal Assembly, these delegates in turn selecting those who are to participate in the electoral college of the province. The proportion between the electors of the second degree and the members of the Assembly is as 15 to 1. Only persons attending the meetings of electors of the first degree can be elected as electors of the second degree The election of the electors of the second degree is by secret ballot according to a list of candidates previously decided on by the electors also by secret ballot, and an absolute majority is required. If an absolute majority is not obtained after two ballots, then a third ballot is held in which a relative majority is valid and decisive. An interval of one day must elapse between each ballot and each set. Civil functionaries and officers receiving pay are disqualified for membership of the Assembly, as also are persons who cannot speak and write Russian.

When the elections are completed, the result is to be communicated to the Governors of provinces, who will in turn inform the Senate thereof within three days. The President of each electoral college will also inform the Duma of the result direct. The Senate will decide as to the regularity of elections and can order a new election in any district in the event of any irregularity. New elections are also provided for in cases of the death or resignation of a representative or his deprival of civil rights. During the last year of office no elections can be held in a district which has lost its representative through any of the above causes.

In Siberia the electors of the first degree are not categories.

A grand council under the presidency of the Emperor assembled at Peterhof on Aug. 1 to reconsider the Buligunine scheme before its final promulgation. All the Ministers, including M. Buligunine, General Trepoff, and other ex-officio members of the Council of Ministers, several members of the Council of the Empire and a few professors assembled at the palace at noon and were entertained at a sumptuous luncheon, after which they attended divine service to invoke a blessing upon the momentous task which they were about to undertake. By the Emperor's wish, says a correspondent of the "Times" at St. Petersburg the work will be carried through with the greatest expedition. Several Ministers have arranged to sleep at Peterhof so as not to lose time over the journeys to and from St. Petersburg. Thanks to the extraordinary haste displayed, is is expected that the work will be over within a few days, and nothing, therefore, can prevent the issue of the long-expected manifesto on Aug. 12, unless the reactionaries meanwhile again succeed in reasserting their influence

On Aug. 2 the Czar held an informal consultation with several members of the grand Council. The results of the first sitting, says a "Times" correspondent although regarded as encouraging by optimists do not appear to constitute a liberal victory. The prospects are that the National Assembly, if destined to meet by order of the Czar will be practically such a bureaucratic institution as is indicated in the Buligunine scheme printed in the "Novosti" of July 6,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, JULY 29.

Sub-Lieut G L Coleridge has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Tyneside Division—Lieut S E Deacon, Retired List, Royal Navy, has been appointed commander instructor.

JULY 31.

Sub-Lieut A G Jameson has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 1

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Second Lieut Mr J C S Johnstone to be lieutenant, vice I A Finlay, resigned

5th (Queen's Own) Hussars—The undermentioned captains to be majors—C L Graham, vice R Hoare, promoted; A L Trevor Boothe, vice C L Graham, placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut H B Monsell is antedated to May 13, 1905, vice C L Graham, promoted. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain H Hogg, D S O, is in succession to Major A L Trevor-Boothe, who holds a staff appointment, instead of as notified in the Gazette of May 26, 1905

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct 26, 1900—J A Don, R L Talbot, J A Bowles, F J Duggan, S C Faber, A J R Kennedy, T A Abbott, A E Hay, Sir T P Lawson, Bart, R B Warton, J A Shaw, R B Mason, A W Van Straubenzee, H G Lee-Warner, L A Coker, J C M Manley, C V Stockwell, C J H Clibborn, J G Lush-Wilson, H W Walker, C W Smeed, R K Mc Gillycuddy

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct 26, 1900—W H F A Hodgett, G M Pyler, H N Smyth, K F Dunsterville, B C Garrett, H M Lucas, H D E Brown, E H O'Reilly-Blackwood, R H Rowe D S O Fraser-Tytler, A Burrowes, N C Hosking, J F H Tomasett, F A Mockler, W B Lowe, H M L Dutton C Farmer G W C Hickie D F Gilbert C B Down D G T Sneyd L C C Edwards L G Latimer

SCOTS GUARDS

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains R G Straue vice F H Cubitt, D S O resigned F G Alston vice R G Straeey appointed adjutant. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows—H Dashwood to May 30 1905 vice F G Alston; A R Orr to June 3 1905 vice N G B Lechmere, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut T C Mudie to be captain to complete establishment

The Buffs (East Kent Regt Lieut—Capt E E Power is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Kings Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Supernumerary Lieut E T B Carteret to be lieutenant, to complete establishment

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut T Whaley to be lieutenant vice C J C La Coste resigned

The Kings (Liverpool Regt)—Supernumerary Second Lieut E H Simpson to be second lieutenant to complete establishment

The Suffolk Regt—Capt H Clarke from 4th batt. The Devonshire Regt to be Capt Lieutenant in succession to Lieut A H Wood, who resigns

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt and Brevet Major Sir H W Mostyn-Bart D S O to be major vice E L Engleheart placed on retired pay on account of ill-health.

The Welsh Regt—Supernumerary Second Lieut R Dansey to be second lieutenant to complete establishment

The Imperial Yeomanry Regt—Lieut F W B Willett to be captain

The Scottish Horse—Lieut to be captain

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut J H Luscombe to be lieutenant vice H A Carroll promoted

The Hampshire Regt—Capt S Leigh to be major vice A O Richards retired Major R H Gill retires on retired pay

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt A A Lloyd, D S O retires on retired pay

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major C A G Clark retires on retired pay Capt and Brevet Major C J Sackville-West to be major vice C A G Clark

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut E L H Hunter-Weston to be lieutenant vice H A Carroll promoted

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lieut Col J A H Reilly on completion of five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel retires on retired pay. Brevet-Col F J Lewis, C.M.G on completion of five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel retires on retired pay Brevet Col C M G on completion of five years as a regimental Jo[illegible] is placed on half-pay

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) A W L Bayly C B D S O India Army aide-de-camp to the King to be commandant of the Staff College in India retaining the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A J Barrett C B 9th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to be a colonel on the Staff in India and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Col A A Barnes C B Indian Army to be deputy adjutant-general of a command in India and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) A W L Bayly C B D S O aide-de-camp to the King Col H W Sarrett, ordnance officer first class Army Ordnance Dept to be inspector of equipment and ordnance stores vice Col (ranking as Major-Gen) J Stevens K C B who has vacated that appointment Capt G S G Crauford D S O the Gordon Highlanders to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen H L S Hamilton K C B D S O Commanding Dublin District vice Major-Gen A Lyons Southern Command

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The date of the promotion of the Rev J A Hatton M A is Jan 4 1905 not as stated in the Gazette of July 18 1905

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service The undermentioned Staff nurses resign their appointments—Miss A E Arnold Miss Strickland

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Lieut-Col H W Nash ordnance officer second class to be an ordnance officer first class with the substantive rank of colonel in the army vice Col H W Barrett appointed inspector of equipment and ordnance stores

MEMORANDA

Major-Gen Sir C B Scott K C M G C B is placed on retired pay Hiding-Minister and Brevet-Lieut-Col Rowe 4th Queens Own Hussars is granted the honorary rank of captain.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt R W Pueyis and batt the Gordon Highlanders late Capt 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars to be captain Lieut Gordon Cubitt 3rd Army (Reserve) Lieut Col of Militia A D C to be removed under the provisions of Article 823 Royal Warrant Oct 26 1900 on attaining the limit of age.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Sub-Lieut W J Jackson M D has been promoted for meritorious service to be Lieut Capt W Gaffikin Medical Officer Royal Irish Regt to be Capt Lieut Lieut J Hamilton Medical Officer Royal Irish Regt to be Capt Lieut

THE DIVISION OF INDIA.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For many months persistent rumours have been current that Russia has drafted into the Central Asian provinces large bodies of troops. These idle reports took a definite form in a letter from Colonel Mark Bell to "The Times" of May 17th, in which he states:—

"We know that on her side of the (Afghan) border Russia has, between Samarkha and Osh, massed some two hundred thousand men with scores, including railway material and that he d spots are fortified."

Apart from the absurdity of supposing that Russia, during a great national crisis, would fritter away in the deserts of Central Asia a great army which might render useful service elsewhere, it is astonishing that an officer who has been at the head of the Intelligence Department in India should give credence and publicity to rumours so mischievous without first of all ascertaining whether they were true or false. As a matter of fact Russia's garrison in Central Asia the normal strength of which has been for many years and still is between forty and fifty thousand men has undergone no material change since the war began.

As, however, Colonel Bell believes that this vast host has found a local habitation amid these wild regions, he is of opinion "that there is nothing to prevent her occupation of the glacis of India" by which ridiculous phrase he means the Herat and Afghan Turkestan provinces. Here I join issue with him. For, even were it true that Russia was prepared for so perilous an operation, there is a great deal to prevent her from committing such an act of gratuitous aggression as would inevitably involve her in war with both England and Afghanistan; while it goes without saying that the latter country would receive from India substantial aid in money, arms, and probably officers, especially Engineers and Artillery officers, who would assist her in fortifying the passes and in strengthening her natural defences, Colonel Bell despises the resistance which the Afghans would offer to the invaders; but his views are not shared by Lord Roberts, who after his disasters at Kabul strongly urged the Government to withdraw all troops from Northern Afghanistan because, so he wrote,

"If we cannot settle matters with the Afghans at this season of the year, when everything is in our favour, we shall certainly not be able to do so in the winter, when the difficulties of an occupation will be immeasurably increased." (Memorandum, dated Kabul, May 26, 1880)

The Afghan to-day is a far more formidable foe than he was in 1880. He is better armed, and we have taught him on many a bloody field that unity is strength.

To meet the imagined impending invasion of Afghanistan, Colonel Bell proposes to construct railways to Kabul and Bamian, Kandahar, and Seistan; such railways being, in his opinion, necessary for her safety as well as for our own. This gigantic undertaking could never be carried out, as it would plunge us into a third Afghan war, bleed India of her resources, and ruin her finances. Peshawar, as one extremity of India's North-West Frontier, is 300 miles from Bamian, and is separated from that place by a succession of deep, dangerous defiles, and of high, rugged passes, all of which are infested by warlike tribes who would attack the working parties, pull up the rails as fast as they were laid, interrupt the communications and cut off supplies of food and material. The railway itself would terminate in one of the high, narrow, upland valleys of the Hindu Kush mountains. Bamian stands at an elevation of 8,500ft, and not only is it commanded by declivitous hills, but for some months in the year it is deeply buried in snow. At the other extremity of the frontier the railway to Seistan would run through hundreds of miles of waterless desert whilst its railhead would end in a pestilential marsh. This miserable spot, which is bitterly cold in winter and intensely hot in summer, was visited on March 26 last by a tremendous hurricane that blew 50 miles an hour. On the following day the wind attained a velocity of 120 miles. In the thermometer registered 24 degrees of frost, and and great numbers of the camels belonging to the British Delimitation Commission died of cold. The "Pioneer" commenting on these facts, remarks:—

"The next news will probably be that the successors of these camels are dying of thirst and heat. And these are the countries for which Britain which already possesses so much of the choicer portion of the earth's crust, schemes and fights and pays!"

Napoleon declared that of all physical obstacles that an invader can encounter deserts are the most difficult, and that mountains come next. But the modern strategist, instead of keeping these formidable obstacles in front of him, "schemes and fights and pays" to get beyond them! With an attenuated force he is fain to occupy a faulty position, with the base, from which he draws his supplies and reinforcements, far distant, and his long, precarious line of communications liable to interruption by a hostile people. In consequence, on the day of battle, all the advantages would lie on the side of his antagonist, and all the disadvantages on his own.

Surely Admiral Togo's strategy at the "battle of the Sea of Japan, on which the fate of the Japanese Empire hung, ought to be an object-lesson to our Indian strategist! Notwithstanding the strong temptation, to which a weaker man would have yielded, to steam in search of Rozhdestvensky, and to fall upon him in the Straits of Malacca before reinforcements could reach him, or before he could recoal and refit after his long voyage across the Indian Ocean, nothing would induce the great seaman to leave his own waters, where he could obtain coals, relief, commands, and provisions at, where he could bring every available ship, including his flotilla of torpedo-boats, into action against the Russian fleet entangled in the narrow Straits of Korea.

But have not a great Indian statesman and an eminent soldier urged the adoption of the same strategy in defence of India's North-West Frontier? One alas! is no longer with us to press upon the Indian Government the folly of leaving our long-unguarded frontier to go in search of the Russians. The other is still with us, but he has forgotten the salutary lessons he learned at Kabul in the winter of 1879-80.

The former, Lord Lawrence, pointed out 40 years ago, long before the Afghan war that

"The winning side will be the one who refrains from entangling itself in the barren mountain passes that now separate the two Empires."

The latter, Lord Roberts pleaded in his memorandum from which I have already quoted:—

"We are now also fully aware of the extraordinary difficulties which Russia would have to encounter, were she at any time to advance upon India, viz. Kabul, and to how great an extent we could injure and harass her by raising the tribes along the line of communications. . . . The longer and more difficult the line of communication is, the more autocratic and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome, and so far from shortening one mile of the road, I would let the web of difficulties extend to the very mouth of the Khaibar Pass."

These wise words apply not to one but to all the frontier passes, and even more to the Bolan than the Khaibar, because that barren, rugged defile, which is 59 miles long, opens out into the almost waterless desert of Baluchistan.

Lord Roberts dealt with the question only from its military point of view. Lord Lawrence, who had foreseen the extraordinary difficulties which Russia would have to encounter "long before Lord Roberts realized them, treated it not only from a soldier's but also from a statesman's point of view. Writing, in 1869, to the Duke of Argyll, he said:—

"We think it impolitic and unwise to decrease any of the difficulties which would be entailed upon Russia, if that Power seriously thought of invading India, as we should certainly decrease them if we got our own frontier and our halfway in a difficult country, and possibly in the midst of a hostile or exasperated population. We foresee no limits to the expenditure which such a move might require, and we protest against the necessity of having to lay on additional taxation on the people of India, who are unwilling as it is, to bear such pressure for measures which they can both understand and appreciate"—yours etc.

H. B. HANNA, Colonel.

Heathmere, Petersfield.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr G H Maffin B
Mr G W C Lisle B
Mr S C Tomkins Bo
Mr O S Martin Bo
Miss D M Hoare Bo
Col E H Molesworth I A
Col F S T Fowle R A
Major C G Egerton Guides
Major O M R Thackwell R E
Major T A Harrison I A
Major A R Braid R A
Capt A C Wall 7 G R
Capt E E Beddoe 75 Gunners
Capt A H Crozier R E
Capt C K A Anderson 18 I
Capt J M Bruce R A
Capt G G J Young I M S
Capt A T S Dickinson 51 Sikhs
Lieut H G C Malone 4 Bal-pootis
Lieut W F R Webb 23 Punj
Lieut G S Smart R A
Lieut A E Stewart 124 Bo toochistan I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C W Ravenshaw B to special leave commuted to furl on private affairs and extended to May 24 1906
Major E LeMesurier B 6 mo M C
Capt S G Knox B 11 weeks and 1 day's M C in continuation of privilege leave
Dr W Forsyth B 3 mo M C
Mr W Mofarrey B 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr S Monzes B 3 mo M C
Mr E H Waterfield Bo Cov 1 mo M C

Mr G S Martin Bo 3 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr S C Tomkins Bo leave on M C for 3 1 2 mo in continuation of privilege leave
Capt F C Samborne Palmer B R 6th 1905
Capt N E B Scott I M S 4 mo M C
Lieut J F Allen 37 Dogras 2 mo M C
Lieut V Sandiford 62 Punj 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C H Cowie B E B
Major H H Deare I M S B
Major J M Cadell I M S B
Capt L E Gilbert I M S B
Capt W K Russell B
Mr R Humphreys B Cov
Mr D Dewar B Cov
Mr A H W Bentinck B Cov
Mr W Tennon B Cov
Mr W T T McHarg B
Mr D J Clancy B
Mr T S Earl B
Mr E M D C Chamier B
Mr I H Burkill B
Mr E M Wilmott B
Mr B Hatton B
Mr O T Williams B
Mr G Russell B
Mr S M F Burt B
Capt F J Fraziers I M S M
Capt W T Wilson I M S M
Mr F B Peacock I M Cov
Mr [illegible]

Mr E H Waterfield Bo Cov
Mr W M F Clark Bo
Major W C Manby 119 Inf
Capt W H Bingham 69 Punj
Capt H A Newell S T C
Capt G A Beadon S Gav
Capt H Boulton I M S
Capt W de L Williams Hants Regiment
Capt F H C Burne R E
Capt A Ferguson-Davie D S O 33 Sikhs
Capt H L C Turner 3 G G B
Lieut G C C Clarke 19 Jats
Lieut J C Lock 5 G R
Lieut E A Bewlett 14 Jat Lts
Lieut H M Batten 2 G R
Lieut R H Howell 19 Lrs
Lieut T J Skinner 8 T G
Lieut B C Graham 1 G R
Lieut G Tacchi 8 T G
Lieut P C Saunders 78 Sikhs
Lieut R H Waller 38 Dogras
Lieut H C Cooper 101 Fus

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SATURDAY, July 29.—New York July 28 ("Reuter").—In the course of an interview to-day, Mr. Sato said that Japan was perfectly willing to agree to an armistice after the credentials of the plenipotentiaries had been examined. He was of opinion that an armistice would be agreed upon after the plenipotentiaries had formally entered upon their labours. This had previously been the custom in all peace negotiations.

Questioned as to the definite powers of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, Mr. Sato said that Baron Komura and his colleagues had been empowered to reject any proposal they thought fit, and they could also consult their Government. Any document they signed would, of course, be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

MANCHURIA.

According to a "Daily Telegraph" despatch, the "Nichi Nichi" Shimbun announces that the Kirin provinces and the whole territory along the coast is now enveloped on a great scale, and adds that such a position is unprecedented in the history of the world.

A Japanese officer from Manchuria states that the Russian main position is a strong one. At Hai-lung-cheng the troops number 30 000, with six heavy guns. The line extends thence to Liao-yang. At a point between the two, called North San-cheng tsu, the Russia Commander-in-Chief has placed 2,000 men and 15 guns, and at the foot of Tai-pah-san Mountain there are 1,000 troops and several guns. The Russians are suffering from scarcity of supplies, and prisoners say that they are in constant fear that the Japanese may appear at any moment from some unexpected quarter. The Japanese Army is full of confidence.

When the Japanese plan is in full swing, the correspondent adds, it will be found that General Linevitch must premature ly retreat to the Harbin line or be absolutely lost.

Monday, July 31.—The "Times" correspondent at Tokio wrote yesterday:—Japanese journals do not attach any sinister meaning to the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser. They recall the fact that the latter unques fionably promoted the peace conference and argue therefore, that it is most unlikely that he will now take any obstructive step. One leading paper, however, continues to warn the people of Japan against sanguine views as to the outcome of the conference. It believes that Russia has not yet appreciated the fact that the complete loss of sea power on her part places the entire Far Eastern coast at Japan's mercy, and says that henceforth it must be the business of Japan to demonstrate that fact in the most practical and effective manner.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper says:—Apart from conversations with the Kaiser the Czar, in reply to a telegram from the Orenburg clergy imploring him not to conclude a shameful peace, wrote:—"Russians may rely upon me, I shall never conclude a peace shameful or unworthy of the greatness of Russia."

In the course of an interview on July 30, Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's secretary, speaking with the reference to progress by China and China against any treaty of peace with regard to which they would not be consulted, said that the time for such protests would be when the negotiations were concluded. Nobody was entitled to take part in the negotiations but the plenipotentiaries themselves.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.—Washington, July 31 (Reuter).—Several suggestions have been made by Washington to London that the cause of peace might be served by a British expression of opinion favourable to moderation in Japan's demands. They have apparently, however, not changed Great Britain's unalterable determination to support Japan, however severe her conditions may be, nor has Great Britain seen her way clear to render Washington assistance in procuring an armistice, although it is believed that she is not opposed to such an armistice. If Japan is convinced that the Russian prior potentiaries have plenary powers,

Believing that Japan will not insist on the dismantling of Vladivostok, officials here are of the opinion that the cession of territory, which will be among the essential peace conditions, will prove the most serious obstacle to peace. It is understood, from a well-informed source, that Russia vigorously opposes any such cession.

THE CZAR AND PEACE.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.—A correspondent of the "Times" at St. Petersburg telegraphs:—Another imperial rescript, even more warlike in character than that sent to the Orenburg clergy, appears in today's "Official Messenger." The Czar replying to an address from Khabarovka, expresses hearty approval of the sentiments manifested during the war till the enemy is subdued, and above all not to think of the cession of territory or the payment of an indemnity. The personal character of the monarch precludes the faintest suspicion of bluff, such as might underlie a threat in connection with the peace negotiations. The repeated asseveration of the Czar's warlike mood directly after the interview at Bjorkoe compels attention just as much as the feverish efforts at Peterhof to cope with the internal situation.

The "Russkoe Slovo" publishes a telegram from Paris which is attracting great notice. It claims that Germany is intriguing to form a coalition of the Powers against Japan.

The inspired "Russ" declares that M. Witte has been instructed by the Czar as to what conditions are impossible of acceptance. It is easy to see from the Czar's utterances, says Novoyrka, what these conditions are. The "Russ" adds that if the Japanese make any such demands M. Witte will at once break off negotiations.

All this tends still further to reduce the chances of peace. Already a conviction is growing—and not only among the reformers—that peace cannot be concluded by the present Government, because it does not feel sufficiently supported by the nation to accept conditions involving either the cession of territory or the payment of an indemnity, yet it is well realised, even by the "Novoe Vremya," that Japan cannot terminate the struggle without one or both of them, or both.

According to "Reuter's" St. Petersburg correspondence there is excellent authority for stating that the National Assembly scheme has not been essentially modified.

At the Council of the Empire at Peterhof on Aug. 1 the Czar requested the members of the Council to express individually and most sincerely their views on the scheme. It is said that M. Pobiedonostseff cast severely criticised the whole project on the ground that it would be a blow dealt at the autocratic form of Government, but did not succeed in shaking his Majesty's decision to inaugurate such a liberal measure as will give India, so far to ensure the speedy re-establishment of internal peace. Some members of the Council objected that too much Independence was accorded to the assembly, which should rather bear the character of an appanage of the Council. The Council met again yesterday afternoon, but the result of its deliberations has not transpired.

INDIGNATION IN JAPAN.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Times" writing on Aug. 3, says:—Evidently a feeling of strong indignation is growing up in Japan in consequence of Russia's attitude towards the Peace Conference. The newspapers point out that Japan's attitude throughout the war has been studiously self-contained and moderate, Japan has carefully refrained from all vaunting or from conduct calculated in any way to increase the humiliation of her opponents, and now she approaches the conference quietly, courteously and without boasting. Nevertheless, no unbroken succession of victories on land and sea constitutes a fact which cannot be talked away, justly confers on her the right to speak in the tone of a conqueror and to impose terms of peace; whereas, on the contrary, Russia arrogates that right and behaves as if she were the victor. The situation and entitled to dictate terms, having only consented to open negotiation as an act of benevolent leniency towards Japan.

Apparently Russia counts upon three things: In the first place, upon the chances of General Linevitch's success in the second place upon intervention on the part of the Powers; and, in the third place, upon Japan's exhaustion. Concerning Linevitch's prospects, Japan says nothing. Concerning intervention on the part of the Powers she says that, if a world-wide conflagration is caused, the responsibility for applying the torch will rest with Russia. Concerning Japan's exhaustion, her eyes are still speaking for her ability to prosecute the war with greater vigour than ever, and she now comprehends that a fresh series of object-lessons is necessary in order to educate Russia to a true appreciation of the situation.

It is very significant that these utterances are unequivocally endorsed by journals which habitually avoid everything resembling an aggressive tone All the leading papers write that there is a little hope of immediate peace, while military preparations are conspicuously vigorous.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He charged the Government with having done everything they could to prevent Parliament discussing this matter; and so far as the other House was concerned, a blocking notice had been put down by the hon. member which would preclude that House from considering the question at all. A more important question with respect to the Government of India had not been raised since 1861, and it was, in his opinion, absolutely essential that some notice should be taken of it in Parliament. He protested against the course that had been pursued, first because he believed it would mischievously disorganise the military administration of India and diminish the effective control of the Viceroy in Council over that administration; secondly, because it tended to deprive the Viceroy of that

UNFETTERED DISCRETION

as regarded the distribution of the business of his Council given to him by Act of Parliament; and, lastly because it had been adopted without the knowledge or advice of Parliament and was altogether inconsistent with the manifest intention of the Government which proposed and the Parliament which passed the Act of 1861. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move,

Earl Roberts: I venture to say a few words on the important subject which the noble lord has brought forward, because I have had considerable personal experience of Indian Army administration. I was at Army Headquarters from time to time during the viceroyships of Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Lansdowne; and for seven and a half years, I was Commander-in-Chief in India, the greater part of which time the last-named nobleman was Viceroy. I think, therefore, I can claim to speak with some authority on a question, which has given rise to a good deal of correspondence during the last two years, and regarding which there still is very considerable feeling in India. I mean whether the Commander-in-Chief should be the sole military representative on the Council of the Viceroy, or whether there should be two military advisers—one the Commander-in-Chief, the other an official in charge of what I may call the spending department of the Army. I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it is essential to the security of India that the Viceroy should not be dependent on the advice of a single soldier, however eminent and distinguished he may be. Even if there were an Indian officer, and his experience had been entirely Indian as was the case with myself, I consider it would be advantageous for the Viceroy to have at his side a second adviser not directly connected with the Army. But when the Commander-in-Chief is, as in the present instance, a complete stranger to India, I consider it would be a positive danger to our hold over that country that he should be the only one to advise the Viceroy on military matters; for with the sole exception of Lord Lawrence, every Viceroy has also been a stranger to India since the days of Lord Clive. I would remind you that the Indian Army has its political as well as its financial and military aspect. It is, besides, scattered over a vast area, and no one man is capable of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the military side and at the same time exercising general control over the civil departments of the Army. The one requires him to be frequently absent from Headquarters, the other necessitates his whole attention being given to office work. I cannot believe that any man would venture to undertake the arduous position of Viceroy of India under such conditions. The argument that the Commander-in-Chief would always have on his staff a certain proportion of officers of Indian experience, whose intimate acquaintance with the Indian Army would prevent his making any serious mistakes with regard to that Army, does not, in my opinion, carry much weight. These officers would be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief, and would not express opinions to the Viceroy in opposition to those held by their immediate chief. To do so would be subversive of all military discipline. It is essential that the Viceroy should have on his Council an officer—he need not be a great soldier—intimately acquainted with India, especially with the Native Army, its feelings, and its idiosyncrasies. If I regarded this question solely from the soldier's point of view, I should certainly advocate the Commander-in-Chief's position being made as powerful as possible but I have been too long in India, and have had too much experience of the difficulties which beset the Governments of that country not to appreciate those difficulties at their full value. The Native Army is by far the most

DIFFICULT AND DELICATE PART

of the problem with which the Government has to deal, and unless this is constantly borne in mind, I foresee that troubles will assuredly arise in the future, as they have done in the past. I do not deny that differences of opinion have from time to time arisen between the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council. It would be strange indeed if this did not occur between men of strong opinions; but this is mainly owing to the fact that no one has ever attempted to define him on any military subject. I can quite understand that, for reasons into which I need not enter, more power has fallen into the hands of the Military Member than is desirable or customary, and it is this, I cannot help thinking, that has in a great measure given rise to the friction which we all deplore. But it only proves that it was the procedure and not the system which was at fault; and I hope that the great soldier at present the head of the Army in India, to whose hearty co-operation during the war in South Africa I myself was so deeply indebted, will now recognise that this was the case, and that in accepting the decision of the Government he will feel that the right course has been adopted. I suppose it was unavoidable, when the two questions at issue reached such a pitch, that the matter had to be submitted to the Government at home for decision; but I cannot say how much I regret that the action of the Viceroy and his colleagues should have been the subject of criticism in this country—a criticism to many cases made by people who have little or no knowledge of India or of the peculiar nature of its Government. The Viceroy of India is as personage in the eyes of the native of that country. He is to them not only the Governor-General of India, but his Majesty the King's representative and it is most undesirable that anything should be said or done here which could possibly tend to lessen the Viceroy's dignity or power or lower him in the estimation of the natives of India.

The Marquess of Bath fully recognised the propriety of the conduct of the noble marquess in bringing forward this subject. When two public servants took side in a controversy of long standing, both masterful men, masterful in mind, masterful in action, and both possessed of masterful vocabulary, matters reached a crisis when, in the interests of the Army in India, the interests of the Government of India, and the interests of the empire at large, it became necessary that the Government at home should seek some means of solving the vexed problem, of putting an end to the dispute, and of removing the cause of friction. The Government at home had endeavoured if possible to settle what had been so long unsettled, and he did not think he should be doing either of the great conversationalists an injury or by minimising the importance of the subject, if he summed up the question as it appeared to him in this way. The Commander-in-Chief threw down the gauntlet by saying, "Everything is wrong," and the Viceroy promptly replied "All is well." Between these two wholly antagonistic assertions it was necessary to ascertain the exact facts. Their lordships must remember that Lord Kitchener in his minutes based his proposals on imperial as well as on Indian grounds. His proposal could not be set aside without examination or merely by a negation. The fear that the noble marquess had expressed that the Commander-in-Chief would be frequently away from the seat of Government would not, he submitted, prove

A BAR TO THE EFFICIENT DISCHARGE

of the duties which it was proposed to place in his hands. The inconvenience arising from the absence of the Commander-in-Chief would not be nearly so serious now as in former days. As far as the military adviser of the Viceroy was concerned, he suggested that it was desirable that the officer, whoever he might be, who was the Military Member of the Council should necessarily be of less standing and reputation than the existing Commander-in-Chief. The Government were advised that the Act of 1861 had not been contravened in any respect, and that there was nothing in any Act of Parliament to prevent the Governor-General acting as he had done. The question of the relationship between the political and military officers in India was no new matter. For some time it had been in an acute stage, and when Lord Curzon was over in England last year the Secretary of State had the opportunity of discussing the situation with him. The allegation that the Secretary of State had taken the side of Lord Kitchener as against the Governor-General and his Council was wholly unfounded. Even a distinguished officer who during the last quarter of a century had held the office of Commander-in-Chief had protested against the ever-growing assumption by the political department of power over the department of the Commander-in-Chief. The Secretary of State had not taken sides; he had not been biassed, he had with absolute honesty and with single-minded determination sought out the truth, and came to a decision which, no matter whom it pleased or displeased, would, as he believed, secure the well-being of the Indian Army and the empire as a whole. The problem had been solved in the interest of the State and not to the exaltation or humiliation of any particular individual. Lord Kitchener had all along repudiated any idea of establishing a military autocracy, and surely the changes which had now been agreed upon should get a fair trial before being condemned.

Lord Sandhurst could not help wishing, when he heard the speech of the noble marquess, that it had been his duty to draft, or at all events superintend, the despatch of May 31, considering the consideracy words which the noble marquess had used in this. The despatch conveying the decision of the Secretary of State did not preclude the Viceroy from making any observations which these proposals might seem to him to call for, and in fact Lord Curzon made many observations upon them and suggested modifications in some important particulars and those modifications have been accepted Lord Curzon I believe, regarded them as involving important concessions, important departures from the original scheme. The Secretary of State believed on the contrary, that most of those modifications were the natural result of his own proposals, that they could be given readily and without any misgiving. Surely it is not fair that a question of this nature should be argued as between two great and distinguished Indian statesmen, and though this arrangement may possibly not be perfect, although there is no finality in these things and a moment may come when it may be necessary to reconsider some of these details, surely we not rather to congratulate ourselves that that period of tension and difficulty has been put an end to and that it has been put an end to by a settlement which both sides have accepted which both sides are ready to give a fair, full, and loyal trial and which we, at any rate, hope may be successful in putting an end to some of the inconveniences which has been experienced during the last few years? (Cheers.)

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, purifies and softens the skin, and gives a healthy appearance to the complexion. Highest Commendation of Medical Profession. Of all Chemists and Stores. Sole Manufacturers, Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap Co., Limited, Brighouse."

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.

Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For a long time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly we

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

THE VETERAN EGG.

The question has cropped up again in the Courts. When is a new-laid egg not a new laid egg? There have been moments of anguish in the lives of us all when we could have furnished an answer. But the Germans have provided us with a way of determining the age of the egg. In a small vessel with an angular scale the cook places water in which she dissolves salt until the water will not absorb more. An egg newly laid will lie in this in a horizontal position. If it be not fresh the gas chamber at one end of the egg imparts a tendency to rise. A three-day-old egg will show an elevation of the gas chamber end; and one five days old will cause the long axis to form an angle of twenty degrees. By the time the egg has attained its eighth day the angle has become forty-five degrees; at three weeks to seventy-five degrees; at a month to a position in which the egg floats vertically on the pointed end. After that well, that is what they want to know in court.

THE FEATHERED CAT.

All who love birds will experience a feeling of satisfaction at the sharp punishment meted out last week to the man who has been destroying owls at Surbiton. We hear from time to time of plagues of mice in the farm and field. As every ornithologist knows, the owl is the best friend the farmer has in this connection. Not a mouse may stir in the field when the owl is abroad without being whisked up to the nest of the feathered cat to make a meal for the youngsters there. Of course there are destructive owls, but we do not have them in this country. The worst accusation which can be brought against our birds is that at times the long-eared owl will evict a pair of squirrels and rear owlets in their nest. In turn the squirrel will steals his rival's eggs, so punishment fits the crime.

INCREASING QUIVERS.

The visit of the Queen to her youngest grandchild brings to mind a story of a day when increases in the Royal family were not wholly blessed. Zoffany was commissioned by George the Third to paint a portrait group of his family. There were ten children, some of whom fell ill before more than a rough sketch could be effected. This necessitated delay; the illness of the Queen caused a further postponement, and then another prince was born. This necessitated a new composition of the picture, and before the work could be completed there came a new princess into the world, involving yet another alteration. Months elapsed, and the finishing touches were about to be applied, when there was yet another addition to the family, who must also appear upon the canvas. This said the poor artist, is too much. If they cannot, sit with more regularity, I cannot paint with more expedition, and must give it up.

ISLAND HOMES

There should be no lack of bidders when the famous Calf of Man comes into the market. It is as well, however, to be careful about the bidding. Not very long ago somebody found himself the owner of an island and castle for which he had no use, nor had made an offer. Some practical joker had made use of his name at the auction, in pretty much the spirit in which a flighty bidder facetiously bought Patti's Welsh home. Islands frequently change hands: the Colonial Office had a couple on offer some time ago, at £50 a year, 2000 miles from anywhere. Nearer home, Lundy Island, whence came granite for the Thames Embankment, has been more than once bought and sold. Aubrey the Vere's grandfather had it at auction, and the present owners, the Heaven family, got it for £9,870 seventy years ago.

CROWNS OF MEN.

The theft of hats of which members of Parliament are complaining should not hopelessly puzzle and police. It is possible that had not the murderer of Mr. Briggs stolen the hat of his victim the crime would to this day have remained unavenged. The clue upon which the detectives had to work was the hat which the murderer left behind him in the railway carriage. They got the identified, traced their man to New York, and brought him back to hear him confess his crime upon the scaffold. But hats are things which the light-fingered love to acquire, well-knowing that they should not. This was the experience of an orator whom O'Connell took over to Ireland to speak at a meeting in favour of Catholic Emancipation. His head-gear disappeared, and he discovered his loss just as he finished his speech. Damnation to you all, he roared, I have come from England to emancipate you, and here you've stolen my hat.

LARGER AND LARGER.

The safest place to keep a hat is upon one's head, of course, but not all of us dare do it, even were there available so excellent an apology as Dr. Busby's. He had remained bareod as he showed Charles the Second over his school, and in apologising for the act said. I hope your Majesty will excuse my want of respect hitherto, but if my boys were to imagine there was a greater man in the kingdom than myself, I should never be able rule them. The next best thing, commercially, to keeping one's hat is to realise for oneself the sentimental value which collectors place upon it. Napoleon's hats to-day are worth a fortune. There was a couple of full meetings of the French Academy to decide what should be done with one bequeathed to it. Gladstone's would have been worth money, on the ground of material contained, apart from any other consideration. He himself said that he had to have his hat enlarged every year!

TERRIBLE TRIFLES.

The accident on the Liverpool Southport electric railway comes as a tragic commentary upon a recent eulogium upon the safty of British railways. But in spite of tragedies such as this, on the whole, the British railway affords the safest method of travel known to man. But there are things against which not the most prudent can guard. A little while ago lightning struck an engine and fused certain apparatus, holding up the train for hours. Then there was an accident at Stalybridge resulting in the derailing of the engine and the tearing up of the permanent way for a great distance. A thousand people might guess for an hour without hitting upon the cause of that misadventure. An umbrella had been dropped by some heedless one, and become fixed in the points over which the engine had to travel.

A WEAK SPOT.

Those who opposed the original scheme for railways thought of the ill possibilities of a meeting between an engine and a cow but the catalogue of dangers was not exhausted. A horse strayed, not long ago upon a Westphalian line, and was struck by the engine of the express from Cologne to Berlin. The horse was killed, of course, but the accident caused the stoppage of the train. There came another train behind, smash into the stationary one, and in the collision which resulted fourteen lives were lost. There might have been just as bad a catastrophe at Norwich but for care in the signal-box. In the guard's van of a train due to start were two boxes of bees. Just as the train was about to start the bottom of one of the boxes gave way and out came the bees. Guard and porters were routed by their stings. With the insects in possession of the van it was impossible for the train to start, and there was a hard fight before the stinging intruders were all smoked out. Nearly half an hour elapsed before the guard was able to resume command and send his charge upon its way.

THE WORLD'S CAPITAL.

Should Antwerp become the greatest port in the world, it will only be resuming a position in commerce which it formerly held. The siting up of the Zwyn transferred to it the trade of Bruges, and the discovery of new sea routes gave Antwerp an incomparable position. At the height of her prosperity, towards the close of the sixteenth century, her imports amounted to £10,200,000—an enormous sum in our money of to-day. Her population was then 125,000, a third of the present number. More than a thousand foreign firms were established there, and men counted their money in millions. Her exports went to every known land. Then came an awful decline. The terrors of the Inquisition scattered her population far and wide; in a single onslaught by the Spanish soldiers eight thousand peaceful citizens died. Antwerp's loss was our gain. They fled to our shores and established industries in which we have ever since held a leading place. Many vicissitudes followed; trade went and the population dropped to forty thousand. Napoleon planned the new Antwerp, and there was a time when it formed the fourth city of the French Empire.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

The possibilities of loss and find have been again exemplified by a watch which turns up as good a timekeeper as ever after having been lost a twelve-month in a hayfield, and a bracelet recovered from the Thames after having dropped into the river from the Terrace of the House of Commons. Neither of these cases is quite so odd as the experience which came to a man who lost a diamond from his ring while shooting on the estate of a friend in Norfolk. The following year he was down again at the same house. At dinner the host, while carving a pheasant, came across something which glistened. It was the diamond lost by the man who was his guest that evening as he had been when the stone was knocked from its setting, to be lost in the undergrowth and picked up by the pheasant now in course of dissection at the table.

TOO SUCCESSFUL.

The new regulations enabling depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank to withdraw on demand sums up to twenty shillings seem to be having unexpected results. A postmaster with a big and representative savings bank department finds from his own experience, and that of others whom he has consulted, that withdrawals have multiplied five-fold without any addition to deposits since the new rule came into operation. It is too early, of course, finally to pass judgment, but so far it would seem that the removal of the old restriction in the way of withdrawal is inimical to thrift. A man who before would not bother to draw out a sum for which he had to wait two or three days now pops in gets a pound and forgets to go to work; and next day will give notice of the withdrawal of a large sum. In one instance a working man commencing by withdrawing a pound, got on the drink and drew out the whole of the fifty pounds he had been so long in saving.

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.
New Season's Crops.
The Original Ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

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"ARDATH"
SMOKING MIXTURE
Has No Equal in Quality.
MILD. MEDIUM. FULL.
Price 1 Re. 6 As. per ½-lb. Tin.

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Messrs. M. MELACHRINO & Co., 73, Esplanade Road.
Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelmanstreet, Mile End, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

There are two points to wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely important, during treatment with [illegible] fault of [illegible] other

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ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grand father and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

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Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
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GOOD WATCHES

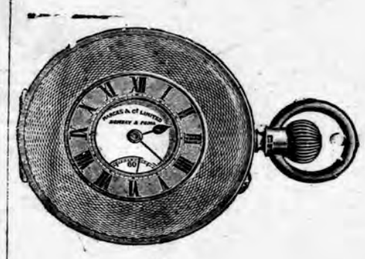
OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



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Half Hunting Case,
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THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, bursting and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or [illegible] or sweet taste in the mouth, [illegible] caused thereby, and loss of appetite.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS, [illegible] pus discharges from the nose, [illegible] flesh globules in the nose, [illegible] breathing, are perfectly cured by [illegible] ing powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO GO THE INCONVENIENCES AND OPERATIONS. Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
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Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the cases for my guidance.

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Rollins Floor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and chases away all [illegible] No woman can hope to keep the delicate bloom of a fair complexion without it. It is a [illegible] most requisite for every lady's toilet. [illegible]
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THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is round and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Mortiur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
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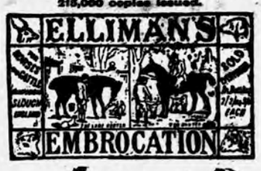

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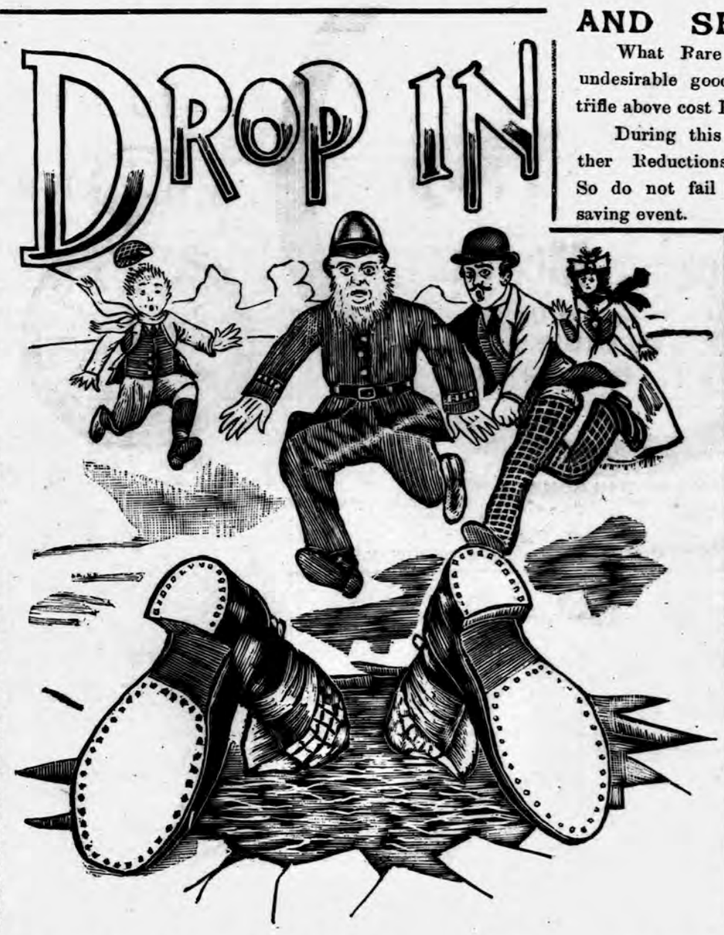

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Ladies' 1 Bar or Oxford Black glace Shoes, Rs. 1-14 per pair
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Huge stock of Cotton Dress goods at cost price.
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200 all Round Imitation Tortoise Shell Hair Combs As. 15.
Men's Handkfs' rare value, only Rs. 1-12 per dozen.
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Washing Tubular Ties in smart styles, 6 for Rs. 1-4.
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